



Mr. THOS. DYCHE.



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G U I D E

TO THE

English Tongue:

IN TWO PARTS.

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, shewing a *Natural* and *Easy* Method, to pronounce and express both *Common Words* and *Proper Names*; in which particular Care is had to shew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second*, for such as are advanced to some *Ripeness* of *Judgement*, containing *Observations* on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; *Rules* for the true *Division* of *Syllables*, and the *Use* of *Capitals*, *Stops*, and *Marks*: With large *Tables* of *Abbreviations* and *Distinctions* of *Words*; and several *Alphabets* of *Copies* for young *Writers*.

To which is now added,

An APPENDIX, containing many additional Lessons in Prose and Verse, *first* in Words of One Syllable only; and then *mixed* with words of two, three, four, five, six and seven Syllables.

By T. DYCHE, Schoolmaster at Stratford Down.

The Hundred and Second Edition, corrected.

PAISLEY :

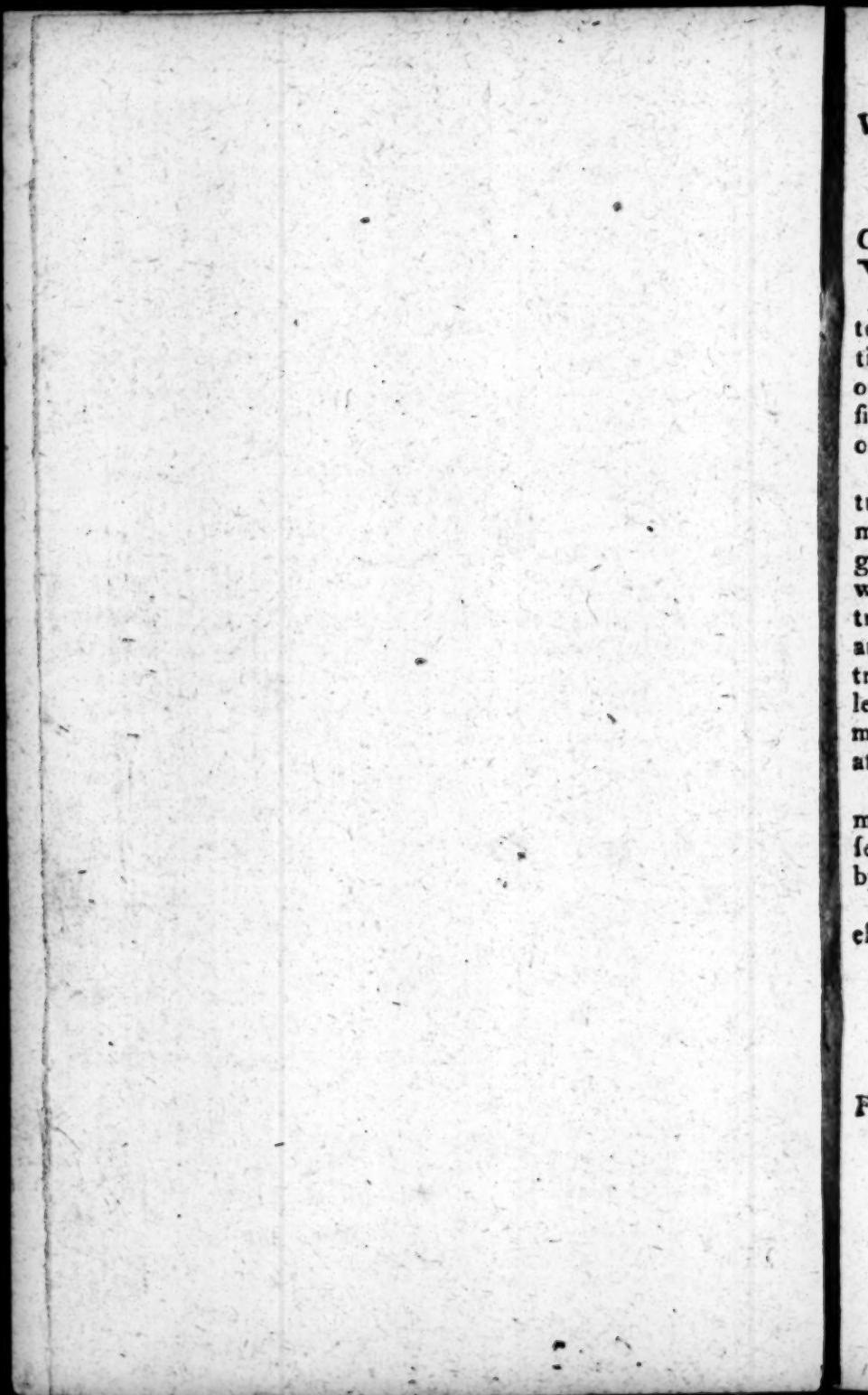
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TO THE

Worthy Members and Promoters of the Society, united for
the Clothing and Tuition of an Hundred Poor Boys in the
Parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleased kindly to receive the former edition of this Guide to our mother tongue, which encourages me to hope, that it may be still more acceptable to you with additions and improvements, and that not only the children of your own charity school, but many others also, may reap the benefit designed for them, both in the compiling and publishing of it.

I cannot, but, with the greatest joy and sincerity congratulate the wonderful success you have lately had in the unanimous promotion of your truly noble design. The generous legacy of 200l. left you by Mr. Thomas Moore, wherewith you were enabled to purchase a piece of ground; the plentiful contributions you have procured for erecting the charity school, and dwelling house for the Master and Mistress; with that extraordinary addition of 1500l. from the Honourable the Lady Eleanor Hollis, for the endowment of your girls' school, are manifest declarations that you have the finger of God co operating with you in that good and charitable undertaking.

Go on still, gentlemen, with your wonted alacrity; and may your unwearied zeal and industry be (as they justly deserve,) a standing pattern, not only to be admired, but imitated by all Christendom.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the favour to be esteemed,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant, and well-wisher,

From Dean Street, Fetter Lane, Oct. 27, 1709.

THO. DYCHE.

THE

P R E F A C E.

ERRORS in the first principles are of the most dangerous consequence. And as this maxim is most evidently true in religion, science, and even in every mechanic profession; so also we find, it has its proper weight in the study of languages, and particularly in our own, which is too frequently depraved from the very first foundation, by vicious pronunciation, ill spelling, and worse writing. Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their progress, so that their errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest accomplishments, viz. the proper speaking and writing of their mother tongues, is either wholly despised, or at least despaired of, as a thing altogether unattainable.

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable inconveniences, the following work has appeared several times abroad in the world; and if we may judge by the kind acceptance it has found, there is great hope, that this reformation it has not only begun in the English tongue, but has, by this time, made some considerable progress; since, not only in the charity schools, but in many other private schools, this has been made use of to teach children from their very letters. And I do know, that by a right use only of this book a child may be brought to read any chapter in the Bible, or any other piece of modern English.

The monosyllables make up a very considerable part of our language: and though I am sensible I have not set down all, yet I am sure, I have for the greatest part. And if these be taught without book, as well as within, the teachers will find a great advantage in it: because, as words of the same sound are set jingling together, the learner will take and apply the sounds with the greater ease and advantage.

When the tyro is perfect in these, and comes to the words of more syllables, he will find it to be of great advantage that the words are ranked in tables alphabetically, according to the bearing of their accent, for which there is always

The PREFACE.

v

direction given in the beginning of the chapter ; and this is one great means to prevent mispronunciation : And here also, when the Learner can read the word, I would have him exercised in committing to memory, a certain quantity every day, according as his capacity will bear. And by this means in going it twice over, a person, who has not the advantage of skill in the learned languages, shall be able to spell readily all, or the most common and difficult words, that are made use of in the English tongue.

As to the dividing of syllables, the learned Philologers themselves are not agreed in their opinions : For some would have us stick close to the Latin rule, laid down in our common grammars ; as thinking it most commendable that our Language be reduced to the standard of the learned languages : While others are of opinion with Comenius, " That consonants should be joined with that vowel that gives the softest sound to the ear." And, I must confess, that, in teaching children to read, I think the ear is the best guide. But I have found out a method, which probably will oblige both parties : For the words are divided according to the rules of the Latin Grammarians ; And where a consonant would sound better to the ear, with the following vowel, than that before it, I have placed this mark (") which was invented purely for this purpose ; and I call it a double accent, because the bearing of the accent, or stress of the voice, upon that syllable, draws the consonant to the preceding vowel, in the sounding of the words, which, by the rule of spelling ought to be separated from it. Thus we spell ve-stry, vi-fit, ban-ish ; but we pronounce ves-try, vis-it, ban-ish ; and they that do not like the Latin rule of spelling, may with ease teach by the tables according to the ear, because the words are every where marked, where the rule and the ear disagree.

The second part is only of use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of capacity. I mean the rules are such as cannot be easily instilled into mere children, but may exercise even some grown persons, and without any reflection upon their parts or ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that several at men's estate, have not thought it any shame to improve themselves by these rules, both as to their pronunciation and writing. And how can-

The PREFACE.

this latter, especially, be performed with any credit, if regard be not had to the several uses of the letters, points, marks, abbreviations, and distinctions of words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest tables that are any where extant.

You have, after all these, a collection of several alphabets of words fit for copies, and a touch of the modish hands themselves, wherein is shewn the order and dependence of letters one upon another, in such a manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of use, as well as diversion to the learner.

In the whole performance I have had the advice and approbation of several of my learned brethren; not being willing to depend entirely upon my own judgement in a matter of such consequence to the public. However, I must say this in my own behalf, (and I hope it will not pass for any breach of modesty) that the greatest part of my life has been spent in studying the best methods I could, to promote the public benefit in my own faculty; and the success has often been answerable to the pleasure I have taken in the work. And whenever that time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the public service of my native country, I very believe life itself will be but an uneasy burden.

TO

My Ingenious Friend the AUTHOR,

UPON THIS

Judicious and Useful Performance.

WHAT ! shall a son of learning condescend ;
To childish years his helping hand to lend ?
Stoop to a task that scholars think below
Their sphere : Yet such a task as we must owe
To scholarship, with nicest judgement join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its kind.
Shall he thus serve his country, and the muse
The tribute of her just applause refuse ?
Too well she knows the service he has done,
That half's perform'd in what is well begun ;
That from a low foundation must arise
The fabric that's design'd to reach the skies,
Yet no old fashioned model here you'll view,
But a contrivance, noble, neat, and new,
And tho' compil'd with ornament and grace,
Yet usefulness has here the chiefest place.
These rules are well design'd to take away
The scandal that upon our nation lay ;
Where elegance a stranger was, and few
The beauties of their mother-language knew,
These rules must rectify both tongue and pen,
If youth would speak and write like learned men ;
For foreign tongues can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our own.

N. TATE, [Poet Laureat.]

To the Reverend and ingenious Mr. THOMAS
DYCHE, on his New Edition of the Guide to the
English Tongue.

WHILE numbers strove, in the Olympic game,
To win the prize, and reach immortal fame,
Th' impartial judges sing'd out the man,
Who most expertly fought, or fleetest ran :
The glorious garland the grand victor crown'd,
And clam'rrous echoes did his praise resound.
So sum'rrous writers of the learned band,
Whose well-designed attempts renown command,
With equal merit long, expecting staid,
To gain the verdict of the lovely maid :
But, all, appearing to Minerva's view,
She own'd her laurel did belong to you :
All the judicious, with united voice,
Confirm her sentence, and approve her choice,
How great an honour do we justly owe
To those, from whom each art at first did flow !
Some were extoll'd like deities on earth
For giving an inferior art its birth ;
Succeeding ages still revere their name,
And endless time their glory will proclaim.

This just essay you have perform'd so well,
Records will shew 'twas Dyche first learn'd to spell.
Orthography, tho' fair, still prov'd so coy,
That few durst court her, fewer could enjoy ;
In such confused labyrinths she rov'd,
The best endeavours unsuccessful prov'd ;
But you the long wish'd guiding clue have found,
(A task too hard for learning less profound)
That, by your skilful and most apt address,
She's now grown gentle, easy of access ;
By method, tho' concise, so plain and true,
That even dullards must improve by you :
So great's your merit, your performance such,
Envy's struck dumb, while love can't say too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

JOHN WILLIAMS.

A

GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS.

<i>Old English.</i>	<i>Roman.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>The Names of the Letters.</i>
ƿ	a	A	ay
ƿ	b	B	bee
ƿ	c	C	fee
ƿ	d	D	dee
ƿ	e	E	e
ƿ	f	F	eff
ƿ	g	G	jee
ƿ	h	H	aytsh
ƿ	i	I	i
ƿ	j	J	jay
ƿ	k	K	cay
ƿ	l	L	ell
ƿ	m	M	em
ƿ	n	N	en
ƿ	o	O	o
ƿ	p	P	pee
ƿ	q	Q	cu
ƿ	r	R	ar
ƿ	s	S	ess
ƿ	t	T	tee
ƿ	u	U	you
ƿ	v	V	vee
ƿ	w	W	double yu
ƿ	x	X	eks
ƿ	y	Y	wi
ƿ	z	Z	zed

*Of Syllables.***The VOWELS.***a e i o u, and y, when it follows a consonant.***The CONSONANTS.***b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.***Double LETTERS.***tt ff ss sh ll fl ff st tt ffi ffi æ œ.***C H A P. I.***Of SYLLABLES.***TABLE I.**

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qui	quo	
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah	eh		oh	
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
ast	est	ist	ost	ust
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

B
gib
hop
cub
fru

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bla	sle	fli	flo	flu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bra	sma	sme	smi	sno	smu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	sna	sne	sni	sno	snu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	spa	spe	spi	spo	sou
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	squa	sque	squi	squo	
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	sta	ste	sti	sto	stu
dwa	dwe	dwi			fwa	fwe	fwi	fwo	fwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phtophru	
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	scra	scre	scri	scro	scru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	shra	shre	thri	shro	thru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	spla	sple	spli	splo	splu
rha	the	rhi	rho	rhu	spra	spre	spri	spro	spru
sca	sce	sci	sco	scu	stra	stre	stri	stro	stru
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	thwa	thwe	thwi		

C H A P. II.

Significant words of one Syllable.

T A B L E I.

Of words ending in a single Consonant

B AB cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab
 scab slab stab swab. Deb web Zeb Bib fib
 gib nib rib crib drip glib squib. Bob cob fob gob
 hop job lob mob kneb rob fob squob throb. Bub
 cub dub hub nub rub tub blub chub club drub
 frub grub snub stub scrub shrub. Bad dad gad

ub
uc
ud
uf
uguk
ul
um
un
up
ur
usut
ux
uz
p ump
unt
ust
uth

had lad mad pad sad wad brad clad glad plad shad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled bred fled shed sped shred thred. Bid did hid kid lid rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod nod pod quod rod sod tod clod plod shod trod. Bud cud dud mud spud stud. Bag cag fag gag hag jag lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag flag knag shag snag stag swag wrag scrag. Beg keg leg Meg peg dred. Big dig fig gig jig lig pig rig wig grig prig swig trig twig whig sprig strig. Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log nog clog flog frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug mug pug rug tug plug shug flug smug snug drug shrug. Dam ham pam ram sam dram flam sham swam tram. Gem hem Clem stem them. Dim him rim Tim brim Crim grim prim skim slim swim trim whim. Tom from whom. Bum gum hum Lum mum num rum sum chum crum drumb clum glum plum scum stum swum strum thrum. Ban can Dan fan man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran clan plan scan span swan than. Ben den fen hen men pen ten wen sken then when wren. Bin din fin gin hin jin kin lin pia fin tin win chin grin shin skin spin thin scrin. Con don son won yon. Eun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run sun tun spun stun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap rap sap tap chap clap flap flap snap swap trap wrap scrap strap. Hep nep step. Dip gip hip jip lip nip pip rip sip tip chip clip drip flip ship skip slip snip trip whip scrip strip. Fop hop lop mop pop sop top chop crop drop stop knop prop shop slop stop strop. Cup sup tup prup. Bar car far jar mar par tar war char Czar scar spar star. Her Ker. Fir sir stir Bur cur fur Hur pur blur bur slur spur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus,

at cat fat gat hat mat. Nat pat rat sat tat vat
Vrat brat chat gnat glat prat that what sprat
uat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet set wet yet
et tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit sit
t wit chit flit grit knit skit slit spit twit whit writ
bit sprit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot trot sot wot
ot clot knot plot quot Scot shot fnot spot trot,
ut cut gut hut nut put glut scut shut flut smut
rut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly fry ply
ry shy sky fly spy fy thy try vy why wry.

TABLE II.

Of Words ending with two or more Consonants.

E Bb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack sack
tack black clack crack knack slack smack
ack stack track wrack thwack Beck deck keck
eck peck check speck. Dick kick lick nick pick
nick rick tick sick wick brick chick crick prick
ick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock
ock pock rock sock block clock crock flock
ock knock smock stock. Buck duck luck
uck ruck suck tuck chuck cluck pluck stuck
uck struck. Act fact pact tract. Sect Pict strict
dd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff staff. Tiff cliff
f skiff twiff. Off cloff scoff. Buff cuff buff
uff muss puff ruff bluff gruff snuff stuff. Aft
ift waft craft shaft. Eft left cleft theft. Gift lift
ift drift shift shrift thrift. Oft soft croft cust tuft
ift. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh sigh. Fight
ight might night fight tight wight right bright
ight fright knight plight flight wright spright.
b. Eld. Bald scald. Geld held. Gild mild wild
ild. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold sold

told scold. Calf half. Elf pelf shelf. Wolf. Balk
 calk talk walk chalk stalk. Elk belk yelk welk.
 Bilk milk sitk whilk. Folk. Bulk bulk gulk
 hulk skulk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall
 wall shall small stall scall thrall. Bell cell dell
 ell fell gell hell Nell quell sell tell well yell
 kell dwell knell shell smell Snell spel swell. I l
 bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill fill till
 will chill drill skill spill squill still swill thrill trill
 shrill. Doll loll Moll Noll droll. Boll poll roll
 toll stoll scroll. Bull dull cull full gull hull lull
 mull null pull scull trull. Balm calm palm
 qualm falm. Alms. Elm helm whelm. Film
 Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp scalp. Help
 yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt
 malt salt shalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt smelt
 spelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt squilt spilt stilt.
 Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb
 wemb. Limb. Bombs comb tomb womb. Dumb
 rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn.
 Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp
 cramp stamp swamp. Hemp Kemp. Gamp
 himp limp pimp shrimp. Pump. Bump dump
 jump mump pump rump crump frump plump
 stump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand
 land rand sand wand Bland brand gland grand
 stand strand. End bend send lend mend rend
 send tend vend blend spend. Bind find hind
 kind mind rind wind blind grin'd twin'd. Bond
 fond pond strond. Funn'd shunn'd stunn'd.
 Bang fang gang hang rang sang tang flang
 flang twang. Bing ding ling ring sing wing
 bring cling fling fling sting fwing thing wring
 spring string. Long song prong throng wrong
 strong throne tongue. Bung dung hung rung

Balk
welk.
gulk
tall
dell
yell

I l
til
trill
roll
lull
oalm
Film
Help
halt
melt
stilt.
emb
umb
mn.
amp
amp
ump
ump
hand
rand
rend
hind
ond
n'd.
lang
ving
ring
ong
ung

ung clung flung flung stung swung wrung
irung. Bank hank lank rank sank tank blank
rank drank slank frank plank prank shank
shrank slank spank stank thank twank. Penk.
Ink link pink sink tink wink blink brink chink
clink drink shrink skink slink stink think twink.
Monk. Funk punk funk flunk drunk trunk stunk
shrunken. Hunks munks punks trunks. Ann.
Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant
quant scant slant. Bent dent. Kent lent pent
rent tent vent went scent shent spent trent.
Dint hint lint mint flint squint. Sprint stint
Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt
brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt.
Clapt flapt snapt strapt swapt trapt wrapt. Kept
wept slept stept swept. Dipt hipt ript sipt tipt
chipt clipt dipt shipt skipt sipt tript whipt shript.
Loft poft soft toft choft croft droft proft
shoft sloft stoft. Barb garb. Herb verb.
Kirk. Orb. Curb. Bard card gard hard lard
ward yard chard marr'd. Herd sherd. Bird
gird third. Cord ford lord sword word. Curd
furr'd blurr'd spurr'd. Dwarf scarf wharf. Turf
scurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark
shark spark stark. Jerk yerk clerk querk. Irk
firk shirk smirk. Cork fork pork work York
stork. Lurk Turk snurk. Carl marl snarl. Bir
girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl snurl.
Arm barm farm har'm warm charm swarm.
Term sperm. Firm form sterm. Worm. Barn
yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern stern. Born corn
horn morn torn worn scorn shorn tworn thorn.
Urn burn turn churn spurn. Carp harp warp
scarp sharp. Querk. Chirp. Thorp. Bars cars
Mars pars stars, Art cart dart fart hart mart

part tart wart chart quart smart start thware.
 Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt shirt skirt spirt squirt.
 Fört pört sport. Dört mört sörт tört short. Wort
 snort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Ash cash dash hash
 lash mash pass rash fash tash wash clash crash flash
 flash gnash plash quash shash smash swash trash splash
 squash. Nesh flesh fresh thresh. Dish fish kish pish
 wish Shish swish. Bush hush gush push rush tush
 blush brush crush flush plush soush thrush. Ask bask
 cask lask mask task flask Desk. Fisk risk brisk frisk
 whisk. Busk dusk husk musk rusk tusk. Aisp gasp
 hasp rasp wasp clasp grasp. Lisp wisp crisp. Cusp.
 Afs bafs lafs mass pass brass clasf glafs. Befs cefs
 guess less mess nefs blesf chess dress treis stress. Biss
 hiss kiss miss piss bliss swiss. Boss jois lois moss.
 Ross sois tois cross dross glois gross. Buſſ fuſſ.
 Huſſ truſſ. Caſt faſt haſt laſt maſt paſt vaſt waſt
 blaſt. Beſt geſt jeſt leſt neſt peſt reſt teſt veſt
 weſt yeſt zeſt bleiſt cheſt creſt dreiſt queſt wreſt.
 Fiſt liſt miſt piſt wiſt grifſt twiſt whiſt wiſt
 Coſt loſt toſt croſt froſt. Ghōſt höſt möſt poſt.
 Duſt guſt juſt luſt muſt ruſt cruſt truſt thruſt.
 Bath gath hath lath math path swath wrath
 Beth Heth Seth. Pith fith with Frith smith. Goth
 lōth möth brōth cloth frōth trōth wroth. Bōth
 dōth quoth floth. Balch. Belch Welch squelch
 filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch
 branch granch stanch. Bench quench tench
 wench drench French stench trench wrench.
 Pinch winch clinch flinch. Bunch dunch hunch
 lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch
 starch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch scorch.
 Lurch church. Corps. Harch march. Birth.
 Forth worth. First thirst. Burſt curſt durſt

Jurst. Batch catch hatch latch match patch watch
scratch smatch snatch thatch scratch. Fetch ketch
etch vetch sketch wretch stretch. Itch bitch ditch
itch hitch nitch rich witch flitch stitch switch
witch which. Botch hotch potch notch Scotch.
Dutch hutch crutch much such.

TABLE III.

Words with e Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

B ABE Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe
globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace
pace race brace chace grace place space trace.
ce dice lice mice nice rice sice tice vice price
lice spice trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce sluce
ruce spruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made.
vade blade shade flade spade trade. Bede Mede
lede. Bide guide hide ride side tide wide chide
tlide pride slide stride. Ode bode code mode node
ode nrode. Jude rude crude Prude. Safe chafe.
rife life rife wife knife strife. Age cage gage page
age sage wage stage. Huge. Ake bake cake lake
nake rake fake snake spake stake. Ecke reke
heke, Dike like pike tike spike strike. Coke joke
oke yoke broke choke cloke croke smoke spoke
oke. Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale
ale hale male pale sale tale vale wale scale shale
tale Swale whale. Ille file guile mile pile tile vile
vile smile spile stile while. Bole cole dole hole
hole pole sole stole whole strole. Bule mule
ule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame

name same tame blame brame crame frame
 shame. Rheme scheme theme. Lime rime time
 chime crime grime prime slime thyme. Come
 some. Dōme fōme hōme pōme lōme Rōme
 tome blome frome. Fume plume spume.
 Bane cane Dane Jane lane mane pane vane
 wane crane grane plane swane. Dine fine
 kīne line mine nine pine fine tine vine wine
 brine chine shine swine thine trine twine whine
 shrine. One gōne dōne. Bōne cōne hone none
 tone drōne shone stōne thrōne. June tune
 prune. Toe Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape
 trape crape grape scape shape Snape scrape.
 Pipe ripe wipe gripe snipe tripe stripe. Cope
 hope mope nope pope rope sope tope grope
 scope slope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare
 mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare
 glare scare share Slare snare spare square flare
 fware. Bere here mere pere rere vere were
 frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire
 fire tire wire shire spire squire. Bore core fore
 gore lore more pore fore tore wore yore score
 shore snore store swore whore. Ure cure dure
 lure pure sure. Base case grase. Wase chase
 phrase. Cise rise wife guise. Dose hose lose
 nose pose rose chose close glose prose those
 whose. Use muse cruse. Ate bate date fate gate
 hate. Kate late mate pate rate fate. Tate plate
 prate scate slate slate. Bite kite mite quite rite
 site blite smite smite spite trite white write
 thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote votē
 blote smotē wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute
 flute shute. Cue due hue rue suc blue clue
 flue glue. Prue spue true. Cave gave have
 lave rave save wave brave crave grave knave

have slave stave thrave. Drive five hīve drive
time five thrive. Cives fives lives knīves wīves. Give
Come five. Cove hōve Jōve rove wōve clove drove
Rōme glove strove throve. Dove love glove shōve move
ume, glove. Gaze maze blaze craze glaze graze. Badge
vane edge madge. Edge hedge ledge sedge wedge
fine edge fledge pledge sledge. Fidge ridge bridge.
wine edge hodge lodge stodge. Budge judge drudge
whine budge snudge trudge. Mange range change
none range strange. Dingē hinge singe tingē cringe
tune inge swinge twinge springe. Plunge spunge.
rape parce scarce parce. Barge large charge. Serge
rape. Forge gorge. Purge surge spurge. Hague
Cope vogue. Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monosyllables consisting of Diphthongs

L AID maid paid staid straid. Straight.
Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail quail
ail fail tail vail wail flail frail snail trail. Aim
aim claim. Cain fain gain lain main pain rain
lain wain blain brain chain drain grain plain skain
in Spain stain swain train twain sprain stain.
aint paint quaint saint taint plaint. Air fair hair
air chair stair. Bait wait plait strait. Faith faith.
(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine veine
oint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight
height streight.
(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil coil
oil moil poil quoil soil toil broil spoil. Coin foin
join loin groin. Joint point. Hoise noise Poise.
hoist joist moist. Coit Doit foit.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Laud
Waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraugt h
Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt flaunck
Cause pause clause gause. Col.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou couch gouch pouch touch vounch
rouch slouch Loud cloud croud shroud. Gouph
Cough Gough hough sough tough trough. Bouph
plough slough. Dough through. Ought bough
fought nought fought brought drought thought
wrought. Foul joul soul. Noun Ounce bound ea)
flounce trounce. Bound found hound mounch.
pound round found wound ground. Count mounch
Blount. Our pour four flour scour. Four touph
your. Guard. Bourn mourn. Douse house d.
louse mouse souse chouse spouse rouze. Out hoak r
gout pout rout clout doubt flout grout scout shouk f
snout stout trout spout. Louth mouth south te
Youth.

(ee) Bee fee see lee flee free glee knee thee tre
three. Fleece Greece geese. Beech leech. Breed
creech peech screech. Deed feed heed need ree
seed weed bleed breed creed freed speed steed Tweed
Beef reef. Leek meek peek seek week cheek crea
gleek Greek sleek. Feel heel keel peel reel kneel p
steel wheel. Deem seem teem. Been keen seen
queen screen spleen. Deep keep peep weep crea
sheep sleep steep sweep. Beer deer jeer leer peat
seer veer cheer freer queer steer. Bees fees lee
sees knees trees leese cheese breeze freeze sneez
squeeze wheeze. Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet
gleet greet sheet fleet sweet street. Teeth. Beeva)
reeve sleeve.

(oo) Good hood wood blood flood stood Foo

Lauⁿd rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof. Book
fraugⁿ hook look nook rook took brook crook
flauⁿk snook. Cool fool pool rool school stool.
ool. Boom coom doom loom room bloom
oom gloom groom Boon moon noon toon
vouⁿn swoon. Coop hoop loop poop soop droop
Gouⁿp stoop troop whoop Boor door moor poor
Bouⁿr. Goole loose noose. Foot foot. Boot coot
bouⁿg moot root toot shoot. Tooth sooth soothe
houⁿg othe. Ooze booze.

bounⁿa) Pea sea tea yea flea plea. Each beach
mounⁿch. Leach peach reach teach bleach breach
mounⁿch. Dēad hēad lēad rēad brēad drēad stēad
ur toad sprēad. Bēad lēad mēad rēad flēad knead
houⁿd. Deaf leaf sheaf. Lēague. Beak leak
t hawk reak weak bleak break creak freak sneak speak
t shooⁿk screak squeak. Beal deal heal meal neal peal
soutⁿ teal weal squeal steal wheal. Realm. Dealt.

alth wēalth stēalth. Beam ream seam team
ee trēam cream dream gleam steam scream stream.
Breeden dean lean mean wean yean clean glean quean
ed reeon. Heap leap reap cheap. Bear pear tear
Tweedⁿ swear. Dear fear eār hear feār near yeār bleār
k creer fleār sheār smēar sneār speār steār. Search,
l kneel pearl. Pearce sēarce Earn learn. Hēart.
n seeth dearth hearth. Ease peas seas teaze fleas
o creasⁿs pease. Cease lease pease crease grease. Leash.
r peast. East beāst feāst leāst. Swēat thrēat. Beat
es lee heat meat pēat seat teat bleat cheat grēat trēat
sneeze sat. Dēath brēath sheath. Brēath shēathe
t fleet bathe.

Beevⁿa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad
road tqad wqad broad. Loaf, Oak roak

foak. Coal foal goal foal shoal. Foam gloa
roam. Joan loan moan roan gloan Sloan. O
boar hoar roar soar shoar. Boast coast roast toa
Boat coat goat moat float groat stoot throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Liege Piece. Sieg
Shriek. Field yield shield. Fiend friend. Fier
pierce tierce. Grieve. Priest. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice flui
Cruise bruise.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw fa
taw chaw claw craw draw flaw gnaw shaw spa
thaw staw. Bawd. Sauce. Awf. Awl bawl ca
mawl brawl crawl drawl spawl sprawl squal. Haw
shawm Dawn fawn lawn pawn fawn brawn draw
prawn thrawn.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew few ye
blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew kne
shew skew flew stew screw shrew threw. Hew
lew'd mew'd shew'd. Hewn shewn. Bews new
Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row sow tow blow cro
flow frow glow grow know prow show flow sno
stow trow skrow shrow throw. Bow cow ho
mōw nōw vōw brōw plōw. Owl bowl cowl fo
howl. Own mown sown blown flown grow
known shown town. Down gown lown bro
clown drown frown. Lowr tower. Bows ro
blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay may mook
pay ray lay fay way blay bray clay dray gray
play slay spay stay sway tray spray stray.

(ey) Hey pey bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foj joy moy noy toy. Loyd cloj

(uy) Buy Guy. (eau) Beau Bcaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu. (iew) View.

A PRAXIS on the MONOSYLLABLES.

A LL things are known to God, and though his throne of state be far on high, yet doth his eyes look down to us in this low world, and see all the ways of the sons of men.

If we go out, he marks our steps: And when we go in, no door can shut him from us. While we are by ourselves, he knows all our vain thoughts, and the ends we aim at. And when we talk to friend or foe, he hears our words, and views the good or harm we do to them or to ourselves.

When we pray, he notes our zeal. All the day long, he minds how we spend our time, and no dark night can hide our works from him. If we play the cheat he marks the fraud, and hears the least word of a false tongue.

He sees, if our hearts are hard to the poor, or if by alms, we help their wants: If in our breast we pine at the rich, or if we are well pleas'd to grow with our own state. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is sure to be with us always.

Let us then set ourselves in God's sight, and may no book what there is in us, that he hates; and when sin tempts us, let us stay from the act, till we can find a place, where his eyes will not see us.

Bless'd are they, O Lord, who live on earth, as in thy sight, and have thee in all

A P R A X I S.

Heir thoughts : For with thee is the well of life,
and in thy light shall we see light.

The Lord, who made the ear of man,
Must needs hear all of right :

He made the eye, all things must then
Be plain, in his clear sight.

The Lord doth know the thoughts of man,
His heart he sees most plain ;

The Lord on high man's thoughts doth scan,
And sees they are but vain.

But, oh ! that man is safe and sure,
Whom thou doest keep in awe ;

And, that his life may be most pure,
Dost guide him in thy law :

For he shall live in peace and rest,
He fears not at his death ;

Love fills his heart, and hope his breast :
With joy he yields his breath.

C H A P. II.

Dissyllables, or Words consisting of Two Syllables.

TABLE I.

Dissyllables accented upon the first syllable.

A	B-bot	a-f-ter	al-so	am-bush
	ab-ject	a-ged	al-tars	an-chor
	ab-sent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
	ac-cent	al-ly	am-ber	an-ger
	ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-gle

Words of Two Syllables.

25

life,	in-gry	ban-ner	bi"sket	bri-dle
n"guish		ban-quet	bit-ten	brief-ly
nise		ban-ter	bit-ter	bri-er
n-nals		bap-tism	bit-tern	brigh-ness
n-swer		bar-ble	black-ness	brim-stone
n-them		bar-ber	blan-ket	bro"thel
n-tic		bar-gain	bla"zon	bro"ther
n-vil		bar-le-y	ble"mish	bru-tish
n-ny		bar-rel	bli"ster	bub-ble
pron		bar-ren	bloo"dy	buc-ket
cher		bar-row	blof-soms	buck-ler
-dent		bar-ter	blub-ber	bud-get
-gue		ba-sh-ful	blun-der	buf-fet
mour		ba"sket	blu-ster	bul-lock
my		ba-son	bod-kin	bul-rush
row		ba"stard	bo"dy	bul-wark
spect		bat-ter	bol-ster	bum-kin
ses		bat-tle	bon-dage	bun-dle
-dit		bai-liff	bon-grace	bur-den
-thor		bea-con	bon-nets	bur-geſſ
-es		bea-ver	boo-by	bur-nish
abb-ler		beau-ty	boo-ty	bu"ry
-con		beck-on	bor-der	bu"shel
d-ger		bed-stead	bo"rough	bu"fy
d-ness		beg-gar	bor-row	but-cher
f-fle		bel-dam	bo-som	but-ler
g-gage		bel-lows	bot-tle	but-ter
lance		bel-ly	bot-tom	but-tock
-lad		ber-ry	boun-ty	but-ton
-last		be-som	bow-els	bux-om
-lot		bet-ter	brace-let	buz-zard
-lam		bib-ber	bram-ble	Cab-bage
n-dy		bi-ble	bran-dish	ca-bin
nish		bil-lows	bra-zen	cal-dron
nk-rupt		bi"shop	breth-ren	cam-bric

B

Words of Two Syllables

ca''mel	chan nel	cler gy	con-test
cam phire	chap man	cli ent	con-trite
can cel	cha'pel	cli mate	con-voy
can-dle	cha-plain	clo-set	co"ney
can-ker	chap-ter	clou-dy	coo-per
can-non	char-ger	clov-en	cop-per
can-ton	char-ter	clov'er	co"py
can-vas	cha-sten	clu"ster	co'"ral
ca-pon	chat-tel	clut-ter	cor-ner
cap-tain	chat-ter	cock-ney	cor-net
cap-tive	cheer-ful	cof fee	cot-tage
car-cas	che"rish	cof fin	co"ver
car-go	cher-ry	col-lar	coul-ter
car-nal	chef nut	col-lege	coun-sel
ca"rol	chic ken	col-lop	coun-try
car-pet	child-less	co"lours	cou"ple
car-rot	child-ish	co"lumn	cou"rage
car-ry	chil-dren	come ly	cou"sin
cafe-ment	chim-ney	co"met	cow-ard
caf-tle	chi'fen	com-fort	cow-slip
caf-sock	cho sen	com-frey	cox-comb
cat-tle	chur-lish	com-mon	crack-nels
cau-dle	ceil-ing	com-mune	craf-ty
cau-sey	ci-pher	com-pact	cre-a-ture
ca''vil	cir cle	com-pass	cre"dit
ce-dar	cir-cuit	com-pound	cri-er
cel-lar	ci-stern	con cord	crim-ion
cen-sor	ci'tron	con-course	cri'tic
cen-sure	ci"ty	con-duct	crook-ed
cen-ter	ci'vet	con-duit	cuc-kold
cer-tain	ci"vil	con-flict	crot-chet
chal-lenge	cla"mour	con-quer	cru-el
cham-ber	clap-per	con-fort	cry"stal
chan cel	cla"ret	con-stant	cu-bit
chand-ler	cla-ry	con-strue	

Words of Two Syllables

27

cuc koo	dea-con	dwin dle	ex-ile
cud-gel	deb-tor	Fa-ger	Fa-ble
cul-ly	de cent	ear ly	fa briç
cum-brance	de"luge	ea.gle	fac-tor
cum min	de fert	ear nest	fag got
cun-nинг	dew-lap	earth quake	fair-y
cu-rate	di.al	east-ward	faith-ful
cur-dle	dis cord	ea fy	faith-less
cur-rent	dis mal	ed dy	fal-low
cur-ry	di"staff	e dict	false hood
cur-tail	di'"stant	et-fect	false-ly
cur-tain	di-slich	ef-fort	fal-ter
cu"stard	di-vers	eigh ty	fa'mine
cu"stom	diz.zy	ei ther	fa-mous
cyg-net	doc-tor	el-bow	far-ther
cym-bal	doc-trine	el-der	far-thing
cy prus	dole ful	em-ber	fa"sten
Dag-ger	dol-phyn	em-pire	fa"ther
dag-gle	do tard	emp ty	fa-thom
dain-ty	doubt-ful	end-less	fat ling
dai-ry	down-ward	en gine	fat nefs
dai-ly	dow-ry	en-sign	faulty
da"mage	do"zen	en ter	fa-vour
da"'mask	dra"gon	en-trance	fear-ful
dam sel	dra-per	en-trry	fea-thers
dam-son	draw.er	en voy	fee ble
dan-ger	dread ful	en-vy	feld-fare
dan drift	dri"ven	e qual	fel-low
dark.ly	drop.sy	er min	fe'"lon
dark-ness	drow.sy	er-rant	fe-male
dar-ling	drunk.ard	er-ror	fen-nel
dar-nel	drunk.en	e ven	fer ret
da"stard	dry shod	e"ver	fer-ry
daugh-ter	du"chesf	e-vil	fer vent
da'zle	du-ty	eu-nuch	fet-ters

Words of Two Syllables.

fe-ver	for-mer	gal-lant	god-dess
few-el	for-tune	gal-lon	ged-head
fic-kle	for-ty	gal-lows	god-ward
sif-ty	for-ward	gal-ley	gold-en
fi"igure	foul-ness	gam-bol	gold-smith
fil-berd	foun-tain	gam-mon	good-ly
fil-let	four-fold	gan-der	good-ness
fil-thy	fow-ler	gan-grene	go"fling
fin-gers	frag-ment	gar-den	go"spel
fi"nish	frag-rant	gar-land	got-ten
fi"nite	frank-ly	gar-lick	go"vern
fir-kin	freck-led	gar-ner	grap-ple
flab-by	free-dom	gar-nish	gran-deur
fla"gon	fren-zy	gar-ment	gra"vel
flat-ter	fre-quent	gar-ret	gra-ver
flet-cher	friend-ly	ga"ther	grey-hound
flo"rid	friend-ship	gen-der	great-ness
floun-der	front-let	gen-tile	gree-dy
flou"rish	fro-ward	gen-tle	grie"vance
flow-ers	fro-zен	ge"sture	grie-vous
flu-ent	fru-gal	gi-ant	grind-ers
flut-ter	fruit-ful	gid-dy	gri"stle
fod-der	fru"strate	gil-der	griz-led
fol-low	ful-ness	gin-ger	gro"cer
fol-ly	ful-some	giz-zard	guilt-less
foo-lish	fum-ble	glad-ness	guil-ty
foot-man	fur-bish	glaf-ses	gun-ner
for-ces	fur-long	glean-ings	gut-ter
fore-cast	fur-nace	gli"ster	Ha-bit
fore-head	fur-nish	glit-ter	hack-ney
fore-mast	fur-row	glo-ry	hail-stone
fore-ship	fur-ther	glut-ton	hai-nous
fore-skin	fur-ry	goat-ish	hai-ry
fo"rest	fu-ture	gob-bet	hal-bard
for-feit	Gain-ful	geb-let	hal-low

Words of Two Syllables

29

hal-ter	hem-lock	hus-band	junc-ture
ha:n-mer	he"rald	hyf-sop	ju"stice
ham-per	her-ring	I-dle	Keep-er
han-dle	hew-er	i-dol	ken-nel
hand-maid	hick-up	i"mage	ker-chief
hand-some	hid-den	im-pulse	ker-nel
hap-ly	high-ness	in-cense	ker-sey
hap-pen	hin-der	in-cest	ket-tle
hap-py	hin-ges	in-fant	kid-ney
har-bour	hire-ling	in-quest	kin-dle
har-den	hi"ther	in-side	kind-ness
har-dy	hoa-ry	in-stant	kin-dred
har-lot	hol-den	in-stinct	king-dom
harm-less	hol-low	in-ward	kin-folk
hat-ness	hol-pen	irk-some	kin-man
har-per	ho-ly	i-ron	kit-chen
har-row	ho"mage	i-fland	know-ledge
har-vest	ho"nest	il-sue	knuc-kie
ha-sten	ho"nour	Ja-cinth	La-bour
ha-sty	ho"ney	jac-ket	lac-key
hate-ful	hor-net	jal"per	lad-der
ha-tred	hor-ror	jave-lin	la-den
ha-ven	horse-leech	jay-lor	la-dle
haugh-ty	ho"stage	jea"lous	la-dy
ha"vock	hot-ly	jer-kin	lam-prey
ha"zard	hou-ses	jew-el	land-lord
ha"zel	house-hold	jo-cund	lan-dres
hea"dy	how-let	join-ture	lan-guage
hear-ken	hu-man	jol-ly	lan-guish
hear-ty	hum-ble	jour-ney	lan-tern
hea-then	hu-mour	joy-ful	lap-wing
hea"ven	hun-dred	jud-ges	large-ness
hea"vy	hung-ry	judge-ment	last-ly
hei-fer	hur-ry	jug-gle	latch-et
hel-met	hurt-ful	ju-lep	late-ly

Words of Two Syllables

la-tent	li"neage	mal-lows	mer cy
lat-ter	lin guist	malt ster	mer-maid
lat-tice	li'"nen	ma"nage	merry
la-ver	lin-net	man-date	mes sage
la"vish	lin-tel	man drake	me'"tal
laugh ter	li on	man-ger	mid night
law-ful	li"quor	man-gle	migh ty
law-yer	li'"sten	man-ner	mid-wife
la-zy	lit-ter	man-tle	mildew
lean-ness	li'"zard	ma-ny	mil-let
lea'ther	loa-den	mar-ble	mi"mic
lea"ven	loath-some	mar-gin	mind ful
le gate	lob-ster	mar-ket	mi"nim
lei-sure	lo-cust	mar-quis	min-strel
leng-then	lof-ty	mar-row	mi'"nute
len tils	loi-ter	mar ry	mi-ry
leo"pard	loo-sen	mar-shal	mis-chief
le"per	lo"vage	mar-tyr	mi:"kres
le'"prous	love ly	mar-vel	mi-ter
les-fer	low ly	ma-son	mix-ture
let-ters	low ring	ma"ster	mo'"del
let-tuce	loy-al	ma-trix	mo"der a
le'"vel	lo"zenge	ma tron	mo"dest
le-ver	lu cre	mat-ter	moi'sten
le-yy	luke-warm	mea"dow	moi'"ture
li-cence	lum-ber	mea sure	mol ten
li-ar	lu"stre	med dle	mo-ment
li-er	l"usty	meek ness	mo"ney
light-ning	lust ful	mel-lon	mon-grel
like-ness	lu"string	mel-low	mon key
li"ly	Mag got	mem ber	month ly
lim beck	maid-en	mem-brane	mon-ster
lim-ber	ma"lice	men-tal	mo'"ral
li"mit	mal-lard	mer cer	mort-gage
li"mon	mal let	mer-chant	morn ing

Words of Two Syllables.

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or-row	nee-dy	of-ten	pa-per
or-sel	need-ful	oint-ment	par-boil
or-tal	neigh-bour	oy-ster	par cel
or-tar	nei-ther	o"lives	parch ment
o'ther	re'phew	o-men	par don
o-tive	ne'"ther	on-ly	pa-rcnts
ot-to	net-tle	on-ward	pa"rish
soul dy	ne-ver	o-pen	par-lour
oun tain	neu-ter	o"range	par-rot
hourn-er	new-ly	or chard	par-fley
how-er	new-ness	or-der	par-son
hud dy	nib ble	or-gan	par-ty
huf-fle	nig gard	or-phian	part-ner
bul-let	nim-ble	o"spray	par-tridge
hum-ble	nip-ple	o"strich	paf-sage
hur-der	no ble	o"ther	pa"stor
hur-mur	noi-some	ot-ter	pa"fture
hur-rain	non-sense	o-ven	pa"tent
mu-sic	non-suit	o-ver	pat-tern
nu"stard	nor thern	out-caft	pat-ron
nu"ster	no"stril	out-most	pave-ment
mut-ter	no"thing	out-side	pay-ment
mut-ton	no 'tice	out-ward	pea-cock
muz-zle	nou'rish	ox-en	pea"fant
myr-tle	no'"vice	Pad-dock	peb-ble
Na ked	nui-sance	pain ful	pee-vish
name ly	num-ber	pa"lace	pen-ny
nap-kin	nur ture	pa"late	pen-five
nar-row	nut- <u>w</u> eg	pale-ness	pe"nance
na-tive	Ob-ject	pal-frey	peo-ple
ma-ture	o-dour	pal-let	pep-per
na-vel	of fal	palm-tree	per-fect
naugh-ty	of fer	pal-sy	pe"ri's
na vy	of fice	pam-per	pe"rish
nee-dle	off-spring	pan-ther	per-son

Words of Two Syllables

pewt-er	po"plar	proud-ly	ran-cour
phan-sy	por-ter	pro"verb	ran-som
phea-sant	po-sey	pro-vince	ra"pid
phy"sic	pos-set	pru-dent	rash-ly
pic-ture	pot-sherd	pu"blic	ra-for
pil-grim	pot-tage	pu"-blish	ra-ther
pil-lage	poul-try	pud-ding	rat-ting
pil-lar	pot-ter	pul-pit	ra-ven
pil-low	pow-der	pu"mice	ra"vish
pi-lot	pow-er	pu"nishi	rea"dy
pim-ple	prac-tice	pur-chase	re-al
pin-nace	pray-er	pur-ple	rea-per
pi-per	pre"cept	pur-pose	rea-son
pip-kin	pre"face	Qua"drant	re"bel
pip-pen	preg-nant	quag-mire	reck-on
pi-rate	pre"late	qua-ker	re"cord
pi"stol	pre"sence	quar-rel	red-dish
pit-cher	pre"sent	quar-ry	re"fuge
pi"ty	pret-ty	quar-ter	re"fuse
plain-ness	priest-hood	qua-ver	re"lic
plai"ster	prim-rose	que-ry	re"lish
plat-ter	pri"son	qui-bble	rem-pant
plea"sant	pri-va-te	quick-ly	ren-der
plea"sure	pro-bate	quick-sand	re-ward
plen-ty	pro"blem	qui-et	re"scue
plow-share	pro-cess	qui"ver	re"spite
plumb-line	pro-duct	Rub-ble	re-tail
plum-met	pro"fit	rack-et	rib-band
plu-ral	pro"ject	raf-ter	rich-es
poc-ket	pro"mise	rai-ler	rid-dance
po-et	pro"per	rai-ment	rid-den
poi-son	pro-phet	rain-bow	rid-dle
pol-lard	pro"spect	rai-sins	right-ly
pom-mel	pro"spec	ral-ly	ri"gour
pon-der	prostrate	ram-part	ri-ot

Words of Two Syllables.

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i"sen	scaf-fold	sex-ton	skür-mish
i"ven	scan-dal	shab-by	flack-neſſ
rob-ber	ſcarce-ly	sha" dow	flan-der
rot-ten	fcar-let	ſham-bles	ſlaugh-ter
rough-ly	ſcat-ter	ſhanc-ful	ſlen-der
roy-al	ſcep-ter	ſhar-pen	ſloth-ful
rub-bish	ſcep-tic	ſhe"kel	ſlo"ven
rub-by	ſche"dule	ſhel-ter	ſlug-gard
rud-dy	ſcho"lar	ſhep-herd	ſlum-ber
ru-in	ſci-ence	ſhe"tiff	ſmat-ter
ru-led	ſcof-fer	ſhew-bread	ſmit-ten
rum-mer	ſcram-ble	ſhip-board	ſmo"ther
ru-mour	ſcra-per	ſhip-wreck	ſnow"y
rup-ture	ſcrip-ture	ſhil-ling	ſnuf-fers
ru-ral	ſcrib-ble	ſhi"ver	ſo-ber
Sab-bath	ſcru-ple	ſhort-ly	ſoc-ket
ſe-ble	ſeam-ſter	ſho"vel	ſod-den
sack-but	ſea-ſon	ſhoul-der	ſoft-ly
sack-cloth	ſe"cond	ſhut-tle	ſo-journ
ſa"crift	ſe-cret	ſic-kle	ſo"lace
ſad-dle	ſeem-ly	ſick-ness	ſo"lemn
ſad-ly	ſel-dom	ſig-net	ſo"id
ſafe-guard	ſel-ler	ſi-ience	ſon-net
ſaf-fron	ſel-vedge	ſil-ly	ſor-did
ſail-or	ſe"nate	ſil-ver	fore-ly
ſal-ly	ſen-tence	ſim-nel	for-rel
ſam-phire	ſer-jeant	ſim-ple	for-row
ſan-dals	ſer-mon-	ſi"new	for-ry
ſan-guine	ſer-pent	ſin-ful	ſouth-ward
ſat-chel.	ſer-vant	ſin-gle	ſpan-g'e
ſa-tyr	ſer-vice	fir-rah	ſpark-le
ſa-vage	ſer-vile	ſi"ſter	ſpar-row
ſa-vour	ſet-tle	ſix-ty	ſpeck-led
ſcab-bard	ſe"ven	ſkil-ful	ſpeech-less
ſcab-by	ſe"ver	ſkil-let	ſpee-dy

B. 5.

spi-der
spike-nard
spin-dle
spi"rit
spo ken
sprin-kle
squa"drön
squand'er
squir-rel
sta-ble
sta'blish
stag-ger
stam-mer
stan-dard
stan za
sta'"ble
state ly
sta"tue
sta-ture
sta"tute
stea dy
stead-fast
stee ple
ster-ling
ste-ward
sti-pend
flir up
sto-mach
sto-ry
stor-my
stran ger
stran-gle
strip-ling
strug-gle
strum-pet

slub-ble
stubborn
stu"dy
stum-ble
stur dy
stur geon
sub-ject
sub stan-ce
sub-til
sub urbs
suc-cour
suck ling
sud-den
su et
suf fer
fuf frage
fu"gar
ful phur
sum-mer
sun-dry
sup per
sure ty
sur face
sur-feit
sur name
sur-plice
swag-ger
fwal-low
sweet-ness
swift ly
fwol-len
symp-tom
sy-nod
sy"rup
sy"stem

Ta-ble
ta-bret
tack ling
ta-ken
ta'"lent
tal-low
tam my
tan-kard
tan-ner
tan-sy
ta per
tap ster
tar-get
tar ry
tat-ler
ta"vern
taw-ney
tay lor
tem-per
tem-peſt
tem-ple
te'"nant
ten-der
te net
te nor
te'"nure
ter-ror
te'"ſter
thank ful
there-fore
thick-et
thick ness
thim ble
third-ly
thir-ſty

thi'"ſte
thi-ther
thought-ful
thou-fand
thral dom
three-fold
thrif ty
thun-der
tid ings
til lage
tim-ber
tim brek
tinc-ture
tin-der
tin-g'e
tink ling
tif sue
ti tle
tit tle
to-ken
to-pic
tor ment
tor-toife
tor-ture
tor-rent
to-tal
to-wards
tow-el
tow-er
trac-tate
traf-fic
trai-tor
tram-mel
tram-ple
tra"vel

Words of Two Syllables

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tra"verse	Va-cant	vo-cal	wea pon
tre-a cle	val-ley	vol-ley	wea ry
rea son	va'lour	vo"lume	wea-ther
rea"sure	va luc	vo"mit	wea fel
rea-tise	va-nish	vow-el	wel come
re-ble	va pour	voy-age	wel fare
trem ble	van quish	vul gar	whe'ther
tren cher	var-nish	vul-ture	whif-per
ref pass	vaf sal	Uin-brage	whif-tle
tri-al	vel-lum	um-pire	whi ther
tri"bute	vel-vet	un cle	whel ly
tric-kle	ve"nom	un-der	whole-some
tri-dent	ven-ture	up-per	whore dom
tri-fle	ver-dict	up-right	wick ed
tri"vet	ver ger	up roar	wi"dow
tri umph	ve"ry	up ward	wil low
trod den	ves-sel	ur-chin	win dow
trop hy	vest-men-t	ur gent	win-now
trou'ble	ve"stry	u-rine	win-ter
tru ant	ve sture	ut-most	wif dom
trum-pet	vi-al	ut-ter	witch-craft
trun-dle	vi-car	Wa-fer	wi'ther
tu lip	vic-tor	waggon	wit-nefs
tum ble	vi"gil	wain scot	wit ty
tu mour	vil-lage	wa-ken	wi"zard
tu-mult	vil-lain	wal-low	wo ful
tur-ban	vine-yard	wan-der	wo'man
tur-nip	vint-ner	wan-ton	wo"men
tur-ret	vin-tage	war-fare	won der
tur tle	vi ol	war-rant	world-ly
tu-tor	vi per	war-ren	wor-ship
twen-ty	vir-gin	was-fail	wor thy
twi light	vir-tue	watch ful	wo-ven
twin kle	vi"sage	wa"ter	wrathful
ty-rant	vi'sit	weak er	wrest-ling

wrin-k'e	Yar-row	yeo'men	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon-der	Zea'lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-ish	zea'lous

TABLE II.

Of Dissyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A	-Base	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
	a-bate	ad-just	a-ha	a-piece
	ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
	a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
	ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-pease
	a-broad	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
	a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plause
	a-bove	ad-verse	al-lege	ap-ply
	abound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
	a-bout	ad-vise	al-lude	ap-proach
	a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
	ab-scond	af-fair	al-most	a-right
	ab-folve	af-fect	a-loft	a-rise
	ab-stain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
	ab-surd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
	a-buse	af-flict	a-loof	ar-rears
	ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-rest
	ac-cess	af-fright	a!-though	ar-rive
	ac-cord.	af-front	a-men	a-scend
	ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a"scribe
	ac-crue	a-fore	a-miss	a"side
	ac-cuse	a-fraid	a-mong	a-sleep
	ac-quaint	a-fresh	a-mongst	af-sault
	ac-quit	a-gain	a-muse	af-say
	ad-here	a-gainst	a-noint	af-sent
	a-dieu	a-go	a-non	af-sert
	ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	af-sess

af-sign	be-fore	be-wray	con-coct
af-sist	be-gan	be-yond	con-cur
af-size	be-gat	blas-pheme	con-demn
af-sume	be-get	bom-bast	con-dole
af-sure	be-begin	bri"rade	con-duce
af-suage	be-guile	buf-foon	con-fer
a-stray	be-half	Ca-bal	con-fess
a-thirst	be-held	car-bine	con-side
at-tack	be-hind	ca-ref	con-fine
at-tain	be-lieve	ca-reer	con-firin
at-taint	be-long	ca"shier	con-form
at-tempt	be-moan	ce-ment	con-found
at-tend	be-neath	cha"stise	con-front
at-test	be-queath	co-heir	con-fute
at-tire	be-reave	col-logue	con-geal
at-tract	be-reft	com-bine	con-join
a-vast	be-seech	com-mand	con-nive
a-venge	be-seem	com-mend	con-sent
a-verse	be-set	com-mit	con-sign
a-vert	be-sides	com-mode	con-sift
aug-men-t	be-siege	com-pare	con-spire
a-vail	be-smear	com-pel	con-sult
a-void	be-sought	com-pile	con-strain
a-vouch	be-stead	com-plain	con-sume
au-stere	be-stir	com-plete	con-tain
a-wake	be-flow	com-port	con-temn
a-ward	be-take	com-pose	con-tend
a-ware	be-think	com-prise	con-tract
a-way	be-times	com-pute	con-trive
Ba-boon	be-tray	con-ceal	con-verse
bap-tize	be-troth	con-ceit	con-vert
be-came	be-between	con-ceive	con-voy
be-cause	be-wail	con-cern	con-vict
be-come	be-ware	con-cise	con-vince
be-fal	be-witch	con-clude	cor-rect

cor·i·ode
cor·rupt
cou·rant
De·base
de·bate
de·bauch
de·camp
de·cay
de·cease
de·ceit
de·ceive
de·clare
de·cline
de·cree
de·face
de·fame
de·fault
de·feat
de·fence
de·flour
de·fraud
de·frāy
de gree
de ject
de·lay
de·light
de·lude
de·mand
de·mean
de·mise
de mur
de·nounce
de·ny
de part
de·pend

Words of Two Syllables.

de-prave	dis·patch	ex alt
de prive	dis·pense	ex·ceed
de·ride	dis·perse	ex cel
de"scant	dis·please	ex·cept
de"scend	dis·pute	ex cefs
de sert	dis·solve	ex change
de serve	di"stil	ex clude
de sign	di"stress	ex cuse
de fire	di"vest	ex hale
de·sist	di"vide	ex-hauſt
de·spair	di"vine	ex hort
de spise	di"vorce	ex pect
de stroy	di"vulge	ex pel
de·tain	E·clipse	ex pence
de ter	eigh teen	ex pert
de tract	e-lect	ex pire
de thronē	em·balm	ex plain
de·vise	em brace	ex ploit
de voir	em boss	ex port
de vote	em·ploy	ex pose
de vour	en camp	ex pound
de votū	en dow	ex press
dif fuse	en grave	ex tent
di·gest	en joy	ex tinct
di-gress	e"nough	ex tol
di·rect	e·rect	ex tract
di-cern	e·scape	ex treme
di-close	ef chew	Fa tigue
di creet	e-spy	fer ment
di dain	ef lay	fo ment
di ease	e state	for bear
di grace	e steem	for bid
di guise	e vent	for born
di gust	e vert	fore know
di join	ex act	fore seen

ore-tel	in-flict	ob scure	pre sume
ore warn	in-form	ob serve	pre tence
or get	in-fringe	ob-struct	pre-vail
or gave	in-fuse	ob-tain	pre-vent
or lorn	in-graft	oc-cur	pro-ceed
or sake	in-join	of-fence	pro claim
or sware	in-nate	of-fend	pro-cure
forth with	in-quire	op-pose	pro duce
Gen-teel	in-rol	op-press	pro-fane
Ha"rangue	in-sert	or-dain	pro fess
in-nself	in-sist	out-run	pro-found
muz-za	in-spect	Pa-role	pro-fuse
m bark	in-spire	per-ceive	pro-long
m bibe	in-stal	per-due	pro-mote
m-mense	in-struct	per-form	pro-pense
m-part	in-sult	per-fume	pro-rogue
m peach	in-tend	per-haps	pro-tect
m pede	in-thral	per-mit	pro test
m plead	in-tire	per-plex	pro tract
m plore	in-treat	per-fist	pro-vide
m port	in-trench	per-suade	pro-voke
m pose	in-vade	per-tain	pur-sue
m pure	in-veigh	per-vert	Re-bel
m-pute	in-vent	pol-lute	re-bound
in-cline	in-volve	por-tend	re-build
in-close	La-ment	por-tray	re-buke
in-clude	Ma-chine	pos-ses	re-cal
in-crease	main-tain	pre-cise	re-cant
in croach	man-kind	pre dict	re-ceipt
in-deed	ma-nure	pre-fer	re-ceive
in-dorse	ma-ture	pre-fix	re-cess
in-duce	Ne-glect	pre-mise	re-claim
in-dulge	O-bey	pre-pare	re-record
in-fer	ob-lige	pre-sage	re-count
in-flame	ob-scene	pre-serve	re-cruit

Words of Two Syllables.

re-deem	re-peat	re-venge	fur-prise
re-dound	re-peal	re-verse	fur-round
re-dress	re-pel	re-view	su-spect
re-fer	re-pent	re-vile	fu-spence
re-fine	re-pine	re-vise	fus-tain
re-reflect	re-ply	re-vive	The m-selves
re-form	re-port	re-voke	thence-forth
re-frain	re-pose	re-volt	there-in
re-fresh	re-proach	re-ward	thir-teen
re-fund	re-proof	Sa-lute	through-out
re-fuse	re-prove	fe-cure	tor-ment
re-fute	re-pute	fe-date	tra-duce
re-gain	re-quest	fe-duce	tran"scend
re-gard	re-quire	fin-cere	trans-fer
re-hearse	re-quite	six-teen	trans-form
re-ject	re-sent	sub-due	trans-gress
re-joice	re-serve	sub-mit	trans-late
re-lapse	re-side	sub-scribe	tre-pan
re-late	re-sign	sub-fist	Vouch-safe
re-lease	re-sist	sub-tract	Un-clean
re-lent	re-solve	sub-vert	un-done
re-lief	re-sort	suc-ceed	u-nite
re-ly	re-spect	suc-cess	un-just
re-main	re-sponse	suc-cinct	un-known
re-miss	re-store	suf-fice	un-lade
re-mit	re-strain	sug-gest	un-lefs
re-morse	re-sult	sup-plant	un-loose
re-mote	re-tain	sup-ply	un-ripe
re-move	re-tard	sup-port	un-taught
re-new	re-tire	sup-pose	un-til
re-nounce	re-treat	sup-press	un-wise
re-nown	re-trieve	su-preme	up-braide
re-pair	re-turn	fur-cease	up-hold
re-pay	re-veal	fur-mount	u-surp

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding two Syllables.

OF HEAVEN.

HEAVEN is the lofty throne of God ; but to describe the glory of it, is more than human tongue can do. All the grandeur and state we behold on earth, is not in the least worthy to be compared with it. It transcends all that we are able to think : The beauty of its structure, the vastness of its extent, and the order of its frame, are more than even our conceits can fathom.

The form of it is not so much worthy our esteem, as what it contains. There is the presence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost ; Besides great numbers of saints and angels, and of holy men and women, that are gone thither before us ; there are rivers of pleasures and crowns of glory.

Though we cannot relate the joys of the blessed spirits above : yet, to partake of them and to be happy in heaven, is the reward of all that live upright on earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they possess that love and fear the Lord.

That which doth further augment and enhance the value of it, and may justly heighten our desires to obtain it, is, that it will last for ever. No time can finish our joys, or consume our delights. Nothing can ever be too much to endure for those pleasures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the dwelling place of the elect, the throne of the judge, the seat of the Lamb, the fulness of delight, the abode of the just, the

retreat of the weary, and the reward of the faithful.

CHAP. IV.

Trisyllables, or Words of Three Syllables.

TABLE I.

Of Words accented on the first Syllable.

A	B	dicate	"que duct	beau-ti-fy
ab-ro-gate	a"ra ble	be''ne-fice	be''ne fit	big got-ry
ab-so-lute	ar-chi-TECT	blun-der-buſs	bo''di-ly	boiſte-rous
abſti"nence	ar-gu-ment	bot-tom-less	boun-ti ful	bra-ve-ry
ac-ci"dence	ar-mou-ry	bro ther-ly	bre''vi-ty	bri-be-ry
ac-ci"dent	ar-ro-gant	bul-li-on	bri'gan-tine	bro den-some
ac-cu-rate	ar-te-ry	bur-gla-ry	bu ri-al	bur-den-ſome
ac-ti-on	ar-ti-choke	buſi-ness	Ca"bi-net	bur-cu-ſome
ac-tu-ate	ar-ti-cle	bar-ba-rism	cal-cu-late	ca"ri-er
ad-ja-cent	at-tri-bute	bar-ba-rous	ca"pi-tal	ca"ri-er
ad-ju-tant	a"va rice	bar-ri'er	cap-ti-ous	ca"ri-er
ad-vo-cate	au-di-ble	bar-ri"ster	cap-ti-vate	ca"ri-er
af-fa-ble	au-di-ence	ba"fti-on	car-di-nal	ca"ri-er
a-go-ny	au-di-tor	bat-te-ry	care ful-ly	ca"ri-er
al-der-man	a"ve-nue	bat-tle-ment		
a-li-en	au-gu-ry	ba-che-lor		
a"li-ment	au-thor-iſe			
am"bush-ment	Ba"niſh-ment			
a"mi-ty	bar-ba-rism			
am-ne-sty	bar-ba-rous			
a"mo-rous	bar-ri'er			
an-ce"ſtors	bar-ri"ſter			
an-cient	ba"fti-on			
a"ni-mate	bat-te-ry			
ap-pe-tite	bat-tle-ment			
a-pri-cock	ba-che-lor			

r-nal-ly	col-lo-quy	coun-te nance
r-pen-ter	co"me-dy	coun-ter-feit
"su-al	co'"mi-cal	coun-ter pain
"su-ist	com-fort-less	cour te_ous
"ta-logue	com-pa-ny	cour-te-sy
"te chise	com-pe-tent	court-li-ness
"val-ry	com-pli-ment	craf-ti-ness
"ve-at	con cu-bine	cre"di-ble
u-te-rize	con-fer-ence	cre"di-tor
u-ti-on	con-fi-dence	cri"mi-nal
"le-brate	con-gru-ous	cri"ti cal
en-tu-ry	con-ju-gal	cro-co-dile
er-ti-fy	con-que-ror	cru-ci-fy
ham-ber lain	con-sci ence	cru-di-ty
ham-pi-on	con-sci-ous	cru-el-ty
a"rac-ter	con-se-crate	cu-bi-cal
a"pi-ter	con-se-quence	cu cum-ber
a"st	con-so-nant	cul-pa ble
a"ri-ty	con-sta-ble	cul-ti-vate
i"val-ry	con-stan-cy	cu-ri-ous
y"mi-cal	con-sti-tute	cu"shi-on
y"mi-fry	con-ti-nence	cu"sto-dy
n-na-mon	con-tra-ry	Dam-ni-fy
r-cu-late	con-ver-sant	de-cen-cy
cum flex	co-pi-ous	de"di-cate
cum-spéct	co"pu-late	de-i-fy
r-cum-stance	cor-di-al	de-i-ty
"ti-zen	cor-mo-rant	de"li-cate
a"mo-rous	co'"ro ner	de"ni-ton
a"ri-fy	cor-po-ral	de"pu-ty
as si-cal	cor-pu-lent	de"pre-cate
e"men-cy	cost li ness	de'"ro-gate
"di-cil	cot-ta-ges	de"fo-late
g-ni zance	co"ve-nant	de"spe-rate
"lo-ny	coun-sel-lor	de"sti-ny

Words of Three Syllables.

de"sti-tute	e-le-vate	fe"ru-la
de"tri-ment	e"lo-quence	fe"li-val
de-vi-ate	em-baf-sy	fic-ti-on
di-a-dem	em"bry-o	fi-li-al
di-a-leet	e"me-tald	fil-chi-ness
di-a-logae	e"ni-nent	fir-ma-ment
di-a-mond	em-pe-ror	fi-stu-la
di-a-per	em-phaf-sis	fool-ish-ness
di-a-ry	e"mu-late	fop-pe-ry
dif-fi-cult	e"ne-my	for-ge-ry
dif-fi-dent	e"ner-gy	for-ti-fy
dig-ui"ty	en-ter-prize	for-ward-ness
di"li-gence	en-ti-ty	frank-in-cense
di-o-cese	en-vi-ous	frau-du-lent
dis-ci"pline	e"qui-page	fruc-ti-fy
dis-fi"pate	e"qui-ty	fu-gi-tive
dis-so-lute	e"fti-mate	fun-ac-ti-on
dis-so-nant	e"vi-dence	fun-da-ment
do"cu-ment	ex-cel-lent	fu-ne-ral
do-na-tive	ex-cre-ment	fu-ri-ous
dow-a-ger	ex-e-cute	fur-ni-ture
dra-pe-ry	ex-er-cise	fur-ri-er
drow-si-ness	ex-pi-ate	fur-the"rance
du-bi-ous	ex-pli-cate	Gal-le-ry
dul-ci-mer	ex-quii-site	gar-de"ner
dun-ge-on	ex-ta-sy	gar-ri-ton
du-pli-cate	Fa"bu-lous	ge"ne-ral
du-ra-ble	fac-ti-on	ge"ne-rate
E-bo-ny	fa"cul-ty	ge"ne-rous
e"di-fice	fal-la-cy	gen-tle-man
e"di-fy	fal-si-ty	ge-nu-ine
e"du-cate	fa"ini-ly	gloc-mi-ness
e"le-gant	fa"ith-i-on	glu-ci-nous
e"le-ment	fe-al-ty	glut-to"nous
e"le-phant	fer-ven-cy	gor-ge-ous

Words of Three Syllables.

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go"vern-ment	in-sa-my	le"ni-ty
gra-ci-ous	in-tan-cy	le-pro-sy
gra"du-ate	in-fi"nite	le"ve-ret
gra"ti-tude	in-flu-ence	le-vi-ty
gra"fs-hop-per	in-ner-most	li-be-ral
guo-pow-der	in-no-cent	li"ber-tine
Hand-ker-chief	in-do-lent	li-o-ness
har-bin-ger	in-stant-ly	lo"ga-rithm
har-mo-ny	in-sti-gate	lon-gi"tude
head-bo-rough	in-sti-tute	lu-na-tic
ne"re-sy	in-stru-ment	lu"sci-ous
ne-re-tic	in-tel-lect	Ma"ce-rate
ne"ri-tage	in-ter-course	ma"gi-strate
ni"de-ous	in-te"rest	mag-ni-fy
ni"n-der-most	in-ter-val	ma"jef-ty
hi"sto-ry	in-ter-view	main-te-nance
ho"li-uess	in-ti"mate	ma"nage-meut
ho"mi-cide	in-tri"cate	ma-ni-test
ho"mi-ly	in-vo-cate	ma-ni-fold
hor-ri-ble	i-vo-ry	man-si-on
hus-ban-dry	Jeo-par-dy	ma"nu-al
hy"po-crite	jo"cu-lar	ma"ou-script
"di-om	jo-vi-al	ma"ri-ner
"di-ot	ju"sti-sy	mar-ma-let
-dle-ness	Ka-len-dar	mar-ti-al
g-no-ble	kil-der-kin	mar-vel-lous
g-no-rant	kins-wo"man	ma"scu-line
"mi-tate	La"by-riath	maf-sa"cre
m-mi-nent	la-i-ty	ma"ste-ry
m-ple-ment	lar-ce-ny	ma"tri-cide
m-po-teht	la"ti-tude	me-di-ate
m-pre-cate	le"che-ry	me"di-cine
m-pu-dent	le-ga-cy	me"di-tate
m-ci"dent	le"gi-ble	me"lo-dy
m-di-gent	le-gi-on	me"mo-ry

Words of Three Syllables.

men"di cant	night in-gale	Pa-ci fy
men stru ous	no"mi-nate	pal-li ate
men-ti-on	no"ta-ble	pa pa cy
mer-chan-dise	no"ta-ry	pa"ra dise
mer-ci ful	no"ti fy	pa"ra-dox
mes-sen-ger	no"vel-ty	pa"ra-graph
mi"li tant	nou-ri-sh ment	pa"ral lel
mil li-on	nu-me-rous	pa"ra phrase
mi"ne-ral	nun-ne-ry	pa"ra site
mi"ni"ster	nup-ti al	par ri-cide
mi"ra-cle	nu-tri-ment	pa"ri ty
mi"se-ry	Ob du-rate	par-ti al
mi"ti-gate	ob se-quy	par-ti-cle
mo"de-rate	ob so-lete	pas-si-on
mol li fy	ob sta-ble	pa-ti-ence
mo"nu-ment	ob sti-nate	pau-ci-ty
mor-ti fy	ob vi-ous	pe"da-gogue
mo-ti-on	o"cu-li-ty	pe"di-gree
moun-te bank	o-ce-an	pe"li-can
mourn ful-ly	o-di-ous	pe"nal-ty
mul-ti-ply	of-fi-cer	pe"ne-trate
mul-ti-tude	o"mi-nous	pe"nu-ry
mu-si-cal	o"ni-ons	per-ju-ry
mu-ta-ble	o"pe-rate	per-pe-trate
mu-ti-ny	op-po-site	per-qui-site
mu-tu-al	o"pu-lent	per-se-cute
my"ri-ad	o"ra-cle	per-ti-nent
my"ste-ry	o"ra-tor	pe"sti-lence
Nar-ra-tive	or-na-ment	pe"tu-lant
na-ti-on	or-tho-dox	pi"ge-on
na"tu-ral	of-fi-frage	pi-e-ty
na"vi-gate	o"ther-wise	pin-na-cle
naugh-ti-ness	o"ver-fight	plen-ti-ful
ne-gli-gent	out-law-ry	po-et-ry
ne"ther-most	out-ward-ly	po"li-cy

Words of Three Syllables.

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po"li tic	pro"spe-rous	re qui site
pon de-rous	pro"sti tute	re"ti due
po pe ry	pro"te stant	re"tro grade
po"pu lar	pro-ven-der	re"ve rend
po"pu lous	psal te ry	ri'"bald-ry
por-ti-on	punc tu-al	righ-te-ous
pos si ble	pu"nish-ment	ri'"vu let
po"si tive	pu-ri fy	roy-al-ty
po-tent ate	pu tri fy	ru di-ments
po ver ty	pu-ri ty	ru mi"nate
prac-ti cal	py"ra-mid	Sa cra ment
pre am ble	Quad-ran gle	fa"cri fice
pre"ci ous	qua"li-fy	fa'"cri-lege
pre"ci pice	qua"li-ty	fa'"la-ry
pre"ju-dice	quan-ti-ty	fa'"li-vate
pre"la cy	que ru-lous	fanc-ti fy
pre"si-dent	que"sti-on	fa'"ra-band
pre"va lent	quin-tes fence	fa ti-ate
pre-vi ous	quo-ti-ent	fa tis fy
pri"mi-tive	Ra-di-ant	fa vi·our
prin-ci-pal	ra"di-cal	fa vo·ry
prin ci-ple	ra-di-us	scor-pi-on
pri"so-ner	ra-pi-er	scrip-tu-ral
pri"vi lege	ra ri ty	scru-pu-lous
pri"vi-ly	ra"ve"nous	scru-ti-ny
pro"ba ble	re"com pence	scul-li-on
pro"bi-ty	rec ti-fy	se-cre-cy
pro"di gy	re"gi-cide	sec-ti-on
pro"fli gate	re"gi-ment	se'"cu lar
pro"ge ny	re"gi on	se ni-or
pro"pa-gate	re"gi ster	sen-su al
pro"per ty	re"gu lar	sen si-ble
pro"phe cy	re'"me dy	sen si-tive
pro"se-cute	re"pro bate	se'"pa rate
pro"se-lyte	re-qui-em	se'"pul-chre

Words of Three Syllables.

se-ri-ous	suf-fra-gan	tym-pa-ny
ser-je-ant	sum-ma-ry	ty"pi-cal
ser-vi-tor	sup-ple-ment	ty-ran-nize
ser-vi-tude	sup-pli-int	Va-can-cy
se"ve-ral	sup-pli-cant	va"cu-um
sig-ni-fy	sur-cin-gle	va"ga-bond
si"mi-le	sure-ri-ship	va"li-ant
sin"gu-lar	sur-ro-gate	va"ni-ty
si"ni-ster	sus-te"nance	va-ri-ance
si-tu-ate	sy"ca-more	va-ri-ous
slip-pe-ry	sy"co-phant	ve-he-meat
so"phî"ster	sy-llo-gism	ven-di-ble
for-ce-ry	sym-pa-thize	ve"ne-ry
sol-di-er	sy"na-gogue	ven-ge-ance
footh-say-er	Te-di-ous	ve-ni-al
spa-ni-el	tem-pe-rance	ve"no-mous
spe-ci-al	tem-po-rize	ver-de-grease
spe"ci-fy	ten-den-cy	ve"ri-ly
spe"ci-men	ten-der-ness	ve"ri-ty
spec-ta-cle	ter-ri-ble	ve"te-ran
spu-ri-ous	ter-ti-an	vic-to-ry
'squian-cy	te"sta-ment	vic-tu-als
sta-ti-on	te"lli-fy	vi"gi-lant
stig-ma-tize	the-o-ry	vil-la-ny
sto"na-cher	ti-tu-lar	vi"li-fy
stra"ta-gem	to"le-rate	vin-di-cate
straw-ber-ry	trac-ta-ble	vi"ne-gar
stre"nu-ous	tra"gi-cal	vi-o-late
stu-di-ous	tre-a"ehe-rous	vi-o-lence
stu-pi-fy	tri"ui-ty	vi-o-lent
sub-se-quent	tri"vi-al	vir-gi-nals
sub-si-dy	tur-bu-lent	vir-tu-ous
sub-til-ty	tur-pen-tine	vi"si-ble
suc-cess-for	tur-pi-tude	vi"fi-on
sut-fo-care		vi"ii-ous

vi"tri-ol	u-ni-verse	wick-ed-ness
Ul-ti-mate.	u su-al	wi"dow-er
un-der-ling	u-su-rer	wi"dow-hood
unc-ti-on	u'u-ry	wil-der-ness
u-ni-corn	ut-te-rance	won-der-ful
u-ni-on	Way-fare-ing	work-man-ship
u-ni-ty	wea-ri-ness	wretch-ed-neis

TABLE II.

Of Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A -ban-don	an-cho-vy	co-he-rent
a-bo"lish	an-noy-ance	com-port-ment
-bor-tive	a-part-ment	con-fis"cate
-bun-dance	a-po"state	con-jec-ture
-bu-five	ap-pa"rel	con-junc-ture
c-cep-tance	ap-point-ment	con-fi"der
c-com-plish	ap-pren-tice	con-fump-tive
c-com-plie	af-saf-fin	con-tem-plate
c-know-ledge	af-sem-ble	con-tent-ment
c-quain-tance	af-su-rance	con-ti"nue
d-mo"nish	a-sto"nish	con-tri"bute
d-van-tage	a-fun-der	con-tri-vance
d-ven-ture	a-tone-ment	cor-rec-tor
d-vi-sing	at-ten-tive	cor-ro-five
d-vow-son	at-tor-ney	corrupt-neis
-gree-ment	au-then-tic	De-can-ter
-be-it	Bal-co-ny	de-cre"pit
-low-ance	bra-va-do	de-co-rum
-migh-ty	Ca-the"dral	pe-fen-five
-rea"dy	clan-de"stine	de-fi-ance
-maze-ment	co-e-qual	de-lin-quent

Words of Three Syllables.

de-li"ver	en-fran-chise	in-cum-bent
de-mo"lish	en-large-ment	in-diict-ment
de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous	in-dul-gent
de-par-ture	en-sam-ple	in-fer-nal
de-struc-tive	en-vi-ron	in-for-mer
de-ter-mine	e-pis-tle	in-ha"bit
dic-ta-tor	e-spou-sals	in-he-rent
di-mi"nish	e-sta"blish	in-he-rit
dis-a-ster	e-ter-nal	in-hi"bit
dis-ci-ple	ex-ac-tor	in-fi"pid
dis-co-ver	ex-a"mine	in-tan-gle
dis-junc-tive	ex-hi"bit	in-ter-nal
dis-fi"gure	ex-pli"cit	in-ter-pret
dis-ho-nest	ex-ter-nal	in-te"riate
dis-ho"no ur	ex-tin-guish	in-te-stine
dis-plea-sure	ex-tir-pate	in-trin-sic
dis-qui-et	ex-trin-sie	in-va"lid
dis-sem-ble	Fan-ta"stic	in-vei-g'e
dis-tinct-ly	for-bear-ance	Lieu-te"nant
dis-tri"bute	for-bid-den	Ma-lig-nant
di-vi"ner	Gra-na-do	ma-ri-time
di-vorce-ment	Hence-for-ward	ma-ter-nal
di-ur-nal	I-de-a	me"cha"nic
do-me"stic	il-lu"strate	mif-chie-vous
E-le-ven	im-bel-lish	Noc-tur-nal
em-bar-go	im-mor-tal	O-bei-fance
em-bez-zle	im-par-lance	ob-ser-vance
em-broi-der	im-pli"cit	oc-cur-rence
e-mer-gent	im-post-hume	of-fen-five
em-ploy-ment	in-car-nate	out-land-ish
e-na"mel	in-cen-tive	Pome-gra"nate
en-coun-ter	in-chant-ment	port-man-teau
en-cou-rage	in-clo-sure	por-trai-ture
en-dea"vour	in-clu-five	pre-ce-dent
en-er-vate	in-cul-cate	pre-sump-tive

pro-hi"bit	sub-mis-five	un-fru-gal
ou-if-sant	Tar-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quish	te"sta-tor	un-god-ly
e-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
e-mem-ber	to-ge"ther	un-just-ly
e-mon-strance	trans-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
e-ple"nish	tri-bu-nal	un mind-ful
e-ple"vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
e-sem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-skil-ful
e-ti"nue	Un-cer-tain	un-sta-ble
e-ve"nue	un-co"ver	un-thank-ful
e-du-cers	un-e-quality	un-time-ly
e-que'ster	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
epec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-sil

T A B L E III.

Of Words accented on the last Syllable.

A	C-qui-esce	cor-re"spond	in-ter-cede
us	ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
e	la-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-pose
h	n-bu"scade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
ate	-per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
ea	-pre-hend	dis-al low	Ma-ca-roon
re	ap-a pee	dis-an-nul	ma"ga-zine
ive	"val-cade	dis-ap point	mas-que-rade
	-cum-cise	do".ni"neer	O-ver-charge
	-cum-scribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
	-cum-vent	ex-pe-dite	o-ver-flow
	m-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
	n-de-scend	im-por-tune	o-ver-past

Words of Three Syabes.

o-ver-see	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-spread	ren-dez vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re"par-tee	vo"lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re"pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa'ra-mont	re"pre-sent	Where-un-to
per-se-vere	Se"re-nade	where-with-al
Re-col-lect	fe"ven-teen	Ye"ster-day
re-con-cile	There-un-to	ye"ster-night

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Three Syabes.

CF CONTENTMENT.

THINK no man happy, because he outwardly appears so. What! tho' providence has largely endowed him; and fortune seems fawningly to court him; suppose him blest with plentiful stores, his substance daily increasing, and every enterprise successful; the world affords no joy that he possesses not, and his days seem one continued scene of happiness; yet still his bliss may not be sterling, and there may be some alloy, that may give an abridgement to his happiness. His mind may be unquiet; many anxious thoughts may privately gnaw upon his vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited idea of joy.

No station in this world can afford us unmixed pleasures; I will therefore neither envy nor wish for the happiness I see, lest with it, I meet those miseries that lie obscure, and may bring me to repentance for my unbounded and wanton desires.

All earthly enjoyments are attended with something that mightily lessens our joys; the

A
a"gr
a"la-
a"li-e
al-le-
a"mi-
a"mi-
an ti
ar-bi
Be ne
Ca"te-
ce"re-
cha"ri
com-f

head that wears a crown is filled with more disquiet than the breast of a commoner ; and a mean shepherd may enjoy a greater portion of contentment than the wealthiest and most powerful monarch.

If men could plainly distinguish and perceive the secret misfortunes of their neighbours, few would be desirous to change stations with them.

O merciful God ! give us the blessing of sedateness of mind ; then shall we be happy in every circumstance of life.

CHAP. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

TABLE I.

Words accented on the first Syllable.

A	-bro-gat-ing com-mis-sa ry	di"li-gent-ly
	ac-ces-sa-ry com-pe-ten-cy	Ef-fi"ca-cy
a" gri-mo-ny	com-pa-ra ble	e"le-gan-cy
a" la-ba-ster	com pli"ca-ted	e"li"gi-ble
a" li-e-nate	con fi"sto ry	e"vi"dent-ly
al-le-go-ry	con ti"nen cy	ex-cel-len-cy
a" mi-a-ble	con-tro-ver sy	ex-em-pla-ry
a" mi-ca-ble	con-tu-ma cy	ex-o"ra-ble
an ti qua"ry	cor-ri gi ble	Fi"gu-ra-tive
ar-bi tra"ry	cor-pu-len cy	for-mi-da-ble
Be ne fit-ing	cor-rup-ti"ble	Ge"ne"ral-ly
Ca"ter-pil-lar	co've tous-ness	glo-ri-ous-ly
ce"re-mo-ny	cu-ri ouf-ly	Ha-ber-da-ther
cha"ri-ta-ble	De"li-ca-cy	he"te"ro-dox
com-for ta ble	de"ipi"ca-ble	ho"nour-a-ble

Words of Four Syllables.

ho"spi"ta-ble	Na"tu-ra'l-ly	so-ci-a-ble
lg-no-mi-ny	na"vi-ga-ble	so"li-ta-ry
in-no-cen-cy	ne"ces-sa-ry	sum-ma"ri-ly
in-ven-to-ry	ne-cro-man-cy	Ta"ber-na-cle
Ju-di-ca-ture	O"ra-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
La"pi-da-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	te"sti-mo-ny
le-gis-la-tive	per-emp-to-ry	to'le-ra-ble
li"be-ra-ly	pre-mu-ni-re	tran-si-to-ry
Ma"le-fac-tor	pur-ga-to-ry	tri"bu-ta-ry
mar-ve"iou-s-ly	Ra-ti-o-nal	tur-bu-len-cy
ma"tri-mo-ny	rea-so-na-ble	Va"li-ant-ly
me"lan-cho-ly	re-frac-to-ry	va-ri-a-ble
me"mo-ra-ble	righ-teous-ness	ve"ge-ta-ble
mer-ce-na"ry	Sa"la-man-der	ve-he-ment-ly
mi-li-ta"ry	fanc-tu-a-ry	ve"ne-ra-ble
mi"se"ra-b'e	fe"cre-ta-ry	vir-tu-ous-ly
mo"de-rate-ly	fe"pa-ra-tist	vi"gi-lan-cy
mo-na"ste-ry	fe"ve-ral-ly	vo-lun-ta-ry

T A B L E II.*Words accented on the second Syllable.*

A	B-bre-vi-ate	ad-mi"ni-ster	al-le-gi-ance
	a-bi"li-ty	ad-mis-si-on	al-lu-si-on
	a-bo"mi-nate	a-dop-ti-on	am-baf-sa-dor
	a-bun-dant-ly	ad-ver-ten-cy	am-bi"gu-ous
	ac-ce"le-rate	ad-ver-sif-ment	am-bi"ti-ōn
	ac-ces-si-blc	a-dul-te-rate	am-phi"bi-ous
	ac-com-mo-date	af-fec-ti-on	a-na"lo-gy
	a-ci"di-ty	af-flic-ti-on	a-na"ly-sis
	ac-ti"vi-ty	af-fi"ni-ty	a-na"to-mise
	ad-di"ti-on	a-la"cri-ty	a-na"to-my

an-ge"li-cal	ca-no"ni-cal	con-ca"vi-ty
an-ni-hi-late	ca-pa"ci-ty	con-cep-ti-on
an-ti"qui-ty	ca-pi"tu-late	con-clu-si-on
an-ti"pa-thy	ca-pri"ci-ous	con-cu-pif-cence
a-po"ca-lypse	cap-ti"vi-ty	con-cuf-si-on
a-po"lo-gy	ce"le-ri-ty	con-di"ti-on
a-po-sta-cy	ce-le"sti-al	con-fec-ti-on
a-po"sta-tize	cen-so-ri-ous	con-fe"de-rate
a-po"sto-lic	cen-tu-ri-on	con-fes-si-on
ap"pa"ri-tor	cer-ti"fi-cate	con-for-mi-ty
ap-pel-la-tive	cef-sa-ti-on	con-fu-si-on
ap-pro-pri-ate	cha-me-le-on	con-gra"tu-late
ap-pur-te-nance	chi-rur-ge-on	con-gru-i-ty
ar-bi"tra-ment	cir-cum-fe-rence	con-junc-ti-on
ar-ti"cu-late	col-la-te-raL	con-spi-cu-ous
ar-ti-fi-cer	col-la-ti-on	con-spi"ra-cy
ar-til-le-ry	col-lec-ti-on	con-ipi-ra-tor
a"per-si-on	col-le-gi-ate	con-struc-ti-on
af-saf-si-nate	com-bu"sti-ble	con-sump-ti-on
af-si"du-ous	co-me-di-an	con-ta-gi-on
af-so-ci-ate	com-me"mo-rate	con-ta"mi-nate
af-sump-ti-on	com-mis-si-on	con-ten-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on	com-mo-di-ous	con-ti"nu-ance
at-te"nu-até	com-mo-di-ty	con-trac-ti-on
au-da-ci-ous	com-mu-ni-cate	con-tri"ti-on
au-tho-ri-ty	com-mu-ni-on	con-ve-ni-ent
Bar-ba-ri-an	com-pa"ni-on	con-ver-si-on
bar-ba"ri-ty	com-pas-si-on	con-vic-ti-on
be-a-ti-fi-ed	com-pen-di-ous	con-vul-si-on
be-a-ti-tude	com-pe"ti-tor	cor-po-re-al
be-ha"vi-our	com-plex-i-on	cor-rec-ti-on
be-ne"fi-cence	com-po"si-tor	cor-ro"bo-rate
be-ne"vo-lence	com-pres-si-on	cor-rup-ti-on
bi-tu-mi-nous	com-pul-si-on	cre-a-ti-on
Ca-la"mi-ty	com-punc-ti-on	cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on	dis-tinc-ti-on	ex-a"spe-rate
de-bi"ti-ty	di-ver-si-ty	ex-clu-si-on
de-cen-ni-al	di-vi"si-on	ex-em-pli-fy
de-ci-si-on	Ef-fec-tu-al	ex-emp-ti-on
de-coc-ti-on	ef-fe"mi-nate	ex-hi"la-rate
de-fec-ti-on	ef-fi-ci-ent	ex-o"ne-rate
de-fi"ci-ent	ef-fi"gi"es	ex-or-bi"tant
de"ge-ne-rate	ef-fu-si-on	ex-pan-si-on
de-jec-ti-on	e-gre-gi-ous	ex-pe-di-ent
de-lec-ta-ble	e-jec-ti-on	ex-pe-ri-ence
de-li"be-rate	e-la"bo-rate	ex-pe"ri-ment
de-li-ci-ous	e-lec-ti-on	ex-po-si-tor
de-li"ne-ate	e-ma"scu-late	ex-pref-si-on
de-li"ve-rance	em-broi-de"rer	ex-pul-si-on
de-lu-si-on	e-mis-si-on	ex-te"nu-ate
de-mo-ni-ac	em-pha"ti-cal	ex-te-ri-or
de-po"pu-late	en-co-mi-um	ex-tor-ti-on
de-pres-si-on	en-thu-si-asrn	ex-trac-ti-on
de-ri"si-on	e-nor-mi-ty	ex-tra"va-gant
de-scrip-ti-on	e-pif"co-pal	ex-tre"mi-ty
de-ser-ti-on	e-pi"to-mise	ex-u-be"rant
de-struc-ti-on	e-qua-li-ty	Fa-ci"li-ty
de-ter-mi-nate	e-qui"va-lent	fal-la-ci-ous
de-trac-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cal	fa-mi"li-ar
de-vo-ti-on	e-qui"vo-cate	fan-ta"sti-cal
dex-te"ri-ty	e-ra-di-cate	fe-ro"ci-ty
dif-fu-si-on	er-ro-ne-ous	fer-ti"li-ty
di-gref-si-on	e-rup-ti-on	fe"li"vi-ty
di-men-si-on	es-sen-ti-al	fi-de"li-ty
di-mi"nu-tive	e-ter-ni-ty	foun-da-ti-on
di-rec"ti-on	e-the-re-al	fra-gi"li-ty
dis-cre"ti-on	e-va"cu-ate	fru-i"ti-on
dis-cus-si-on	e-va"po-rate	Gar-ru-li-ty
dis-ho"nes-ty	e-va-si-on	gram-ma"ti-cal
dis-sen-si-on	ex-ac-ti-on	Har-mo-ni-ous

hu-ma"ni-ty	in-fec-ti-ous	Ma-gi"ci-an
hu-mi"li-ty	in-fe-ri-or	mag-ni"fi-cence
hy"dro pi-cal	in-ge-ni-ous	ma-le"vo-lent
hy-po"cri-sy	in-he"ri-tance	ma-li"ci-ous
hy-po"the-sis	i"ni"qui-ty,	ma-te-ri-al
I-den-ti-ty	i"ni"ti-ate	ma-tri-cu-late
i-do"la-trous	in-junc-ti-on	ma"tu-ri-ty
il-li"te"rate	in-su-ri-ous	me-to-di-ous
il-lu-mi"nate	in-scrip-ti-on	me-ri"di-an
il-lu"stri-ous	in-scru-ta-ble	mi-li"ti-a
im-ma"cu-late	in-fi"nu-ate	mor-ta"li-ty
im-me-di-ate	in-spec-ti-on	mu-ni"fi-cent
im-mer-si-on	in-struc-ti-on	mu-si"ci-an
im-mu-ni-ty	in-te"gri-ty	Nar-ra-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	in-tel-li-gence	na-ti"vi-ty
im-par-ti-al	in-ten-ti-on	no-bi"li-ty
im-pe"di-ment	in-te-ri-or	no-to-ri-ous
im-pe-ri-ous	in-va-si-on	O-be-di-ence
im-per-ti-nent	in-ven-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
im-pe"tu-ous	in-ve-te-rate	ob-la-ti-on
im-pla"ca-ble	in-vi-o-late	ob-li"te-rate
im-por-tu-nate	in-vi"si-ble	ob-li"vi-on
im-po"ve-rish	i-ro"ni-cal	ob-nox-i-ous
im-pres-si-on	ir-re"gu-lar	ob-scru-ri-ty
im-pu-ni-ty	ir-re"ve-rent	ob-struc-ti-on
n-ces-sant-ly	ir-rup-ti-on	oc-ca-si-on
n-ci"fi-on	Ju-di"ci-al	œ-co"no-my
n-con-gru-ous	ju-di"ci-ous	of-fi"ci-ous
n-cor-po-rate	La-bo-ri-ous	om-ni"po-tent
n-de"fi-nite	la-si"vi-ous	om-ni"sci-ent
n-de-li-ble	le-gi"ti-mate	o-pi"ni-on
n-dem-ni-fy	li-cen-ti-ate	op-pres-si-on
n-dem-ni-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	op-pro-bri-ous
n-du"stri-ous	lieu-te"nan-cy	o"ra-ti-on
n-ef-fa-ble	li-ti"gi-ous	o-ri-gi-nal

Words of Four Syllables.

out-ra-gi-ous	pro-di"gi-ous	fa-ti-e-ty
Par-ti"cu-lar	pro-fes-si-on	fe-cu-ri-ty
par-ti"ti-on	pro-ge"ni-tor	fe-di-ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal	pro-por-ti-on	fe-ve-ri-ty
pa-vi"li-on	pro-pri"e-ty	fi-mi"li-tude
pe-cu-li-ar	pro"spe"ri-ty	sim-pli-ci-ty
pe-nu-ri-ous	pro-vin-ci-al	fin-ce-ri-ty
per-di-ti-on	pro-vi"si-on	so-bri-e-ty
per-fec-ti-on	punc-ti"li-o	so-ci-e-ty
per-fi"di-ous	pur-ga-ti-on	so-lem-ni-ty
per-ni"ci-ous	Qua-ter-ni-on	sub-jec-ti-on
per-pe"tu-al	quo-ti"di-an	sub-mis-si-on
per-plex-i-ty	Re-bel-li-on	sub-scrip-ti-on
per-spi"cu-ous	re-cep-ta-cle	sub-ser-vi-ent
per-sua-si-on	re-cep-ti-on	sub-flan-tial
pe-ti-ti-on	re-ci"pro-cal	sub-trac-ti-on
phi-lo-so-pher	re-demp-ti-on	sub-ver-si-on
phy-si"ci-an	re-din-te-grate	suc-ces-si-on
pol-lu-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	suf-fi-ci-ent
pos-ses-si-on	re-ge-ne-rate	sta"bi"li-ty
po-si"ti-on	re-jec-ti-on	fu-pre-ma-cy
po"ste-ri-ty	re-i"te-rate	Tau-to"lo-gy
po"sti"li-on	re-la-ti-on	tem-pe-stu-ous
po-ten-ti-al	re-li-gi-on	ter-re"stri-al
pre-ci"pi-tate	re-luc-tan-cy	tra-di"ti-on
pre-de"stinate	re-mis-si-on	tran-quil"li-ty
pre-dic-ti-on	re-spon-si-ble	trans-gres-si-on
pre-do"mi-nate	re-sto-ra-tive	trans-la-ti-on
pre-e"mi-nence	re-stric-ti-on	tri-en-ni-al
pre-pa"ra-tive	re-ten-ti-on	tu-i"ti-on
pre-po"ste-rous	re-ta-li-ate	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ro"ga-tive	rhe"to"ri-cal	ty-ran-ni-cal
pres-by"te-ry	ri"di"cu-lous	Va-ca-ti-on
pre-scrip-ti-on	fa-ga"ci-ty	va-cu-i-ty
pre-sump-tu-ous	Sal-va-ti-on	ve-ne-re-al

ve-ra"ci-ty	vic-to-ri-ous	U.bi"qui-ty
ver-mi"li-on	vir-gi-ni-ty	un-cer-tain-ty
vex-a-ti-on	vi-va-ci-ty	un-righ-te-ous
vi-cif-si-tude	vo-lup-tu-ous	ux-o-ri-ous

T A B L E III.

Word Accented on the Third Syllable.

A "Da-man-tine	ma-ra-ve-dis
af-fi-da-vit	me"lan-cho-lic
a-gri-cul-ture	me-mo-ran-dum
a"na-bap-tist	mis-ad-ven-ture
ap-pre-hen-five	me-ta-mor-phose
ar-bi-tra-tor	No-man-cla-tor
Bar-ri-ca-do	Om-ni-pre-sent
Co-ad-ju-tor	or-na-men-tal
com-pre-hen-five	Pa-tro-ny"mic
cor-re-spon-dent	pe-de-bap-tifin
Dis-in-he-rit	per-ad-ven-ture
dis-con-ti-nue	per-se-ve-rance
For-ni-ca-tor	pre-de-ces-for
How-fo-e"ver	Sa-cer-do-tal
In-ter-lo"per	fu-do-ri"fic
in-ter-mixture	sup-ple-men-tal
Ma-the-ma"tics	Who-fo-e"ver

On the Last Syllable.

Le'ger-de-main

Ne'ver the-less

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of words not exceeding Four Syllables.

OF RELIGION.

ASchool-boy entering upon his learning, imagines it a work of great difficulty, that it will require abundance of labour and care; that the procedure must cost him much pains, besides the fear of losing many and delightful hours of play. He is very loth to begin; all the persuasions, advices or threatenings of his master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the advantages which he will gain by good tuition, it appears with a more delightful prospect: he will relinquish all joys and youthful sports, to arrive at some perfection in learning; each author affords him new delights, and therein he places his chief contentment.

So it is with most men, being advised to a religious course, they imagine it a terrible task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of all their beloved enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it! they think it too severe, and full only of austerity; the way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that path; but if they once conquer the reluctance of their sensual appetites, and overthrow their obstructions; if they but once begin to be sensible of

the pernicious consequences of their mistake, thence-forward they meet the most ravishing delights. Then religion seems truly pleasant and agreeable; practice removes the difficulty, and makes the dreadful labour easy; they would not then quit their present state for all the transitory enjoyments the world can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its beginning only is laborious, its continuance pleasant, and its end the truest felicity.

N. B. See more lessons in the Appendix.

C H A P. V.

Words of Five Syllables.

TABLE I.

words accented on the second Syllable.

A	-Bo-mi-na-ble am-bi-ti-ous-ly a po"the-ca-ry aux-i"li-a-ry Com-mu-ni-ca-ble con-fec-ti-o-ner con-fe-de-ra-cy con-temp-tu-ous-ly con-ti-nu-al-ly con-tri"bu-ta-ry con-ve-ni-en-cy Dis-cre"di-ta-ble ef-fi"ci-en-cy e-gre-gi-ous-ly e-spe"ci-al-ly ex-tor-ti-o-ner	ex-tra"va-gan-cy ex-u"be-ran-cy Har-mo-ni-ous-ly he-re"di-ta-ry Im-me-di-ate-ly in-cen-di-a-ry in-con-ti-nen-cy in-cor-rup-ti-ble in-e"yi-ta-ble in-ex-o-ra-ble in-i"mi-ta-ble in-nu-me-ra-ble in-su-pe-ra-ble ir-re"pa-ra-ble ir-re-proach-a-ble ir-re"vo-ca-ble
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Laf-ci"vi-ous-ness	Re-po"si-to-ry
le gi"ti-ma-cy	Un-ne"ce: sa-ry
No-to-ri-ous-ly	un-re-a so-na-ble
O-ri"gi-nal-ly	un-me-a-su-ra-ble
Pe-cu-ni-a-ry	un-pro"fi-ta-ble
per-pe"tu-al-ly	un-righ-te-ous-ness
pro-tho"no-ta-ry	un-se-pa-ra-ble

T A B L E II.

Of Words of Five Syllables, accented on the middle Syllable.

A B-di"ca ti-on	ap-pel-la-ti-on
a"ca-de"mi-cal	af-fi-du-i-ty
ac-cep-ta-ti-on	a"stro-lo"gi-cal
ac-qui-si"ti on	a"stro-nom-i-cal
ad-mi"ra-ti-on	a"va-ri"ci-ous
ad-mo-ni"ti.on	Be-a-ti"fi-cal
a"do-ra-ti-on	be"ne-si-ci-al
a"du-la-ti-on	be"ne-dic-ti-on
af-fa"bi"li-ty	Ca"sti-ga-ti-on
af-sec-ta-ti-on	ce"le-bra-ti-on
al-le ga-ti-on	ce"re-mo-ni-al
al-le-go-ri"cal	cir-cu-la-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i ty	cir-cum-ci"fi-on
am-mu-ni"ti-on	cir-cum-spec-ti-on
am-pu-ta"ti-on	co-es-sen-ti-al
a"na-the"ma-tize	com-bi"na-ti-on
a"ni-mo-si-ty	com-mi"na-tion
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	com"pe"ti-ti-on
an-no-ta-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-ble
ap-pa-ri"ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on

con-de-scen-si-on	dis-o-be-di-ent
con-fla-gra-ti-on	dis-pen-sa-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on	dis-po-si"ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on	dis-so-lu-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on	di"stri"bu-ti-on
con-se-cra-ti-on	di"vi"na-ti-on
con-so-la-ti-on	do"mi-na-ti-on
con-stel-la-ti-on	E"du-ca-ti-on
con-ster-na-ti-on	ef-li-ca-ci-ous
con-sli-tu-ti-on	e"lo-cu-ti-on
con-sul-ta-ti-on	e"mu-la-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on	e"pi"de-mi-cal
còn-tra-dic-ti-on	e-qua-ni"mi-ty
con-tri"bu-ti-on	e"ti"ma-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous	ex-com-mu-ni-ca
con-tu-me-li-ous	ex-e-cra-ti-on
con-ver-sa-ti-on	ex-e-cu-ti-on
co"pu-la-ti-on	ex-ha-la-ti-on
co"ro-na-ti-on	ex-hi"bi-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on	ex-hor-ta-ti-on
De"cla-ma-ti-on	ex-pec-ta-ti-on
de"cla-ra-ti-on	ex-pe-di"ti-on
de"di-ca-ti-on	ex-pi-ra-ti-on
de"fa-ma-ti-on	ex-pla-na"ti-on
de"fi-ni"ti-on	ex-po-si"ti-on
de"mo-cra-ti-cal	Fer-men-ta-ti-on
de"mon-stra-ti-on	for-ni-ca-ti-on
de"po-si"ti-on	Ge-ne-ra-ti-on
de"pri-va-ti-on	ge"ne-ro-si-ty
de"pu-ta-ti-on	Ha"bi"ta-ti-on
de"ri-va-ti-on	he"si-ta-ti-on
de"so-la-ti-on	ho"spi"ta-li-ty
de"spe-ra-ti-on	hy"po-criti-cal
de"va"sta-ti-on	Il-le-gi"ti"mate
di-a-bo-li-cal	im-be-cil-li-ty

i"mi"ta·ti·on	op·por·tu·ni·ty
im·po·si"ti·on	op po·si"ti·on
in cli na·ti·on	or·di·na·ti·on
in·cor·rup·ti·on	o"sten·ta·ti·on
in·di"vi·du·al	Par·ti·a"li·ty
in·flam·ma·ti·on	per·pen·di·cu·lar
in·qui·si·ti·on	per·pe·tu·i·ty
in·spi·ra·ti·on	per·se·cu·ti·on
in·sti·tu·ti·on	per·spi"cu·i·ty
in·sur·rec·ti·on	per·tur·ba·ti·on
in·ter·ces·si·on	pe"ssi·len·ti·al
in·tro·duc·ti·on	pos·si·bi"li·ty
in·vi·ta·ti·on	pre·pa·ra·ti·on
Ju·ris·dic·ti·on	pre"fer·va·ti·on
La"men·ta·ti·on	prin·ci·pa"li·ty
li"be·ra"li·ty	pro"cla·ma·ti·on
li·mi·ta·ti·on	pro"di·ga"li·ty
Ma·gi"ste·ri·al	pro·hi·bi·ti·on
mag·na·mi"ni·ty	pro·pa·ga·ti·on
ma"the·ma·ti·cal	pro"ro·ga·ti·on
me"di·o"cri·ty	pro"vi·den·ti·al
me"di·ta·ti·on	pro"vo·ca·ti·on
mi"ni·stra·ti·on	pub·li·ca·ti·on
mis·con·struc·ti·on	pu·sil·la"ni·mous
mo·de·ra·ti·on	pu·tre·fac·ti·on
mul·ti·pli"ci·ty	Quint·es·sen·ti·al
mu·ta·bi·li·ty	Re"col·lec·ti·on
Na"vi·ga·ti·on	re"for·ma·ti·on
non·con·for·mi·ty	re"lax·a·ti·on
nu·me·ra·ti·on	re"no·va·ti·on
Ob·li·ga·ti·on	re·pe·ti·ti·on
ob·ser·va·ti·on	re"pre·hen·si·on
oc·cu·pa·ti·on	re·pro·ba·ti·on
o·do·ri"fe·rous	re·pu·ta·ti·on
o·pe·ra·ti·on	re"fer·va·ti·on

"fo-lu-ti-on	fu-per-sti"ti-on
"fo-ro-ti-on	sup-li-ca-ti-on
"fur-rec-ti-on	sup-po-si"ti-on
"tri-bu-ti-on	sur-rep-ti-ti-ous
"ve-la-ti-on	Te"sti-mo-ni-al
"ve"ren-ti-al	to"le"ra-ti-on
"vo-lu-ti-on	trans-por-ta-ti-on
"cri-le-gi-ous	tri"bu-la-ti-on
"lu-ta-ti-on	Va"le-dic-ti-on
"tis-fac-ti-on	va-ri-a-ti-on
"pa-ra-ti-on	ve"ge"ta-ti-on
"gu-la"ri-ty	ve"ne-ra-ti-on
tu-a-ti-on	vin-di-ca-ti-on
e-cu-la-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
f-fo-ca-ti-on	Un-ad-vi-sed-ly
-per-fi"ci-al	u-ni-for-mi-ty
-per-scrip-ti-on	

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting of
Words not exceeding Five Syllables.

Of MAN

ORD, what is man! originally dust, engendered in sin, brought forth with sorrow, pless in his infancy, extravagantly wild in youth, mad in his manhood, decrepit in his e; his first voice moves pity, his last commands ef.

Nature clothes the beasts with hairs, the birds th feathers, and the fishes with scales; but man is born naked; his hands cannot handle, feet cannot walk, his tongue cannot speak, r his eyes see aright; simple his thoughts,

vain his desires, toys his delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing character Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire passions, taints it with abominable pride, tears it with infatiable revenge, dirties it with avarice, and stains it with debauchery

His next state is full of miseries. Fears torment, hopes intoxicate, cares perplex, enemies assault him, friends betray him, thieves rob him, wrongs oppress him, and dangers way-lay him.

His last scene is deplorable ; his eyes dim, hands feeble, feet lame, sinews shrunk, bone dry ; his days are full of sorrow, his nights of pain, his life miserable, his death terrible ; his infancy is full of folly, youth of disorder and toil, age of infirmity.

Lord, what is man ! A dunghill blanch'd with snow, a May-game of fortune, a man for malice, a but for envy ! If poor, despised if rich, flatter'd ; if prudent, mistrust'd ; if simple derided : His beauty is but a flower ; his strength grass ; his wit, a flash ; his wisdom, folly ; his judgement, weak ; his art, imperfection ; his glory, a blaze ; his time, a span ; himself, a bubble ! He is born crying, lives laughing, and die groaning !

*Who then to vain mortality shall trust,
But limns in water, or but writes in dust ?*

C H A P. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

*The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End,
unless otherwise marked.*

A	B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	de-ter-mi"na-ti-on
	a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	di-la"pi"da-ti-on
	c-com-mo-da-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
	d-mi"ni"stra-ti-on	dis-con-tin-ua-ti-on
	n-i-mad-ver-si-on	dis"fi"mu-la-ti-on
	n-nun-ci-a-ti-on	Ec-cle-si-a"sti-cal
	n-ni-hi"la-ti-on	e"di-fi-ca-ti-on
	r-chi-e-pi"sc-o-pal	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
	r-i-sto"cra"ti-cal	e"lee-mo"fy"nary
	s-as-si"na-ti-on	en-thu-si-a"sti-cal
	ve-ra-tion	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
	so-ci-a-ti-on	e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
	a"pi"tu-la-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
	e-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	e-va-po-ra-ti-on
	r-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-tion
	o-es-sen-ti-a"li-ty	ex-a"spe-ra-ti-on
	om-me-mo-ra-ti-on	ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
	om-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	ex-po"stu-la-ti-on
	on-si"de-ra-ti-on	ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
	on-sub-ftan-ti-a-ti-on	Fa-mi"li-a"ri-ty
	on-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
	o-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
	e"li-be-ra-ti-on	Ge-o-gra"phi-cal-ly
	e-li"ne-a-ti-on	glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
	e-no-mi-na-ti-on	gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He"te"ro-ge-ne-ous	pro-por-ti-o-na-ble
hu-mi"li-a-ti-on	pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
I"ma-gi-na-ti-on	pu-sil-la-ni"mi-ty
im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty	Qua"li-fi-ca-ti-on
in-fal-li-bi-li"ty	Ra"ti-fi-ca-ti-on
in-sen-si-bi"li-ty	re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on	re"com-men-da-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	re-con-ci"li-a-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty	re-ge"ne"ra-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an	re"pre-sen-ta-ti-on
mo"di"fi-ca-ti-on	re-ta"li-a-ti-on
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti"pli-ca-ti-on	sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Na"tu-ra-li-za-ti-on	fo"lem-ni-za-ti-on
O-be-di-en-ti-al	fu-pe-ri-o"ri-ty
Pre-de"st-i-na-ti-on	Trans-fi"gu-ra-ti-on
pro-cra"sti-na-ti-on	tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci"fi-on
pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on	u-ni-ver-sa"li-ty

A PRAXIS on the foregoing Chapter, consisting
some words not exceeding Six Syllables.

Early PIETY.

THAT Traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish his journey, that sets out betimes in the morning, than he that lingers till the sun's declination. A great deal of pains must be used to regain the minutes that are fled; which had they been well employed that labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable labour to recover wasted time.

than beneficially to improve it, when present. The hazards are infinite, the difficulties extraordinary; and vastly disproportional are the odds, that may attend delay. He that defers the work of piety till ripe years, or old age, is very uncertain of securing his salvation. Evil habits are not soon put off, having once taken root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps time may not be allowed; for the abuse of God's mercy is no warrant for the continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an inch of time, than need to have been done in our whole span. Humiliation for past transgressions, is a work indispensably necessary; but a careful obedience lightens the burden, and facilitates the task; the performance of which there is no method so rationally effectual as to begin young. An early piety is a great step towards walking in the paths of goodness, and a child train'd up in the way that he should go, will not depart from it when he is old. Lord, gather us in the spring, with the dew of heaven, that at the universal harvest of the world, you may'st gather us into thy paradisaical garner!

Some have dy'd young, while others old have fell,
Let those lived long enough, who lived well.

*Proper Names, and Words usually written with a
Capital Letter at the Begining.*

Proper

T A B L E I.

Words of One Syllable.

A	I Aix Anne ; Bath Bede Bell Blan Blanch	ab-ner
	Boyn Boys Briel Buz ; Caen Cain Charles	-chish
	Christ Cis Claude Cleves Crete Cusf ; Dan Dane	-chor
	Delft Diep Dort Dutch ; Elb Er Eve ; Fez	ch-sa
	France French Fulk ; Gad Gath Gaul George	'dam
	Ghent God Greece Greek Guise : Hague Hor	d-ven
	Hugh Hull Hur ; Jah James Jane Jew Joan	-gag
	Job John Jove Joice Jude June ; Kent Kir Kish	'gate
	Koz ; Lifle Lot Luke Luz Lyn ; Maele Mark	-gur
	Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Mense Mons	-hab
	Nants Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph ; Og	-haz
	Owze ; Pan Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur ; Ralph	l-bert
	Reu Rhine Rodes Rhone Rone Rowe Ruth	l-fred
	Rye ; Saul Scot Sein Seir Seth Shaul Shem	-gum
	Shur Spain Spire Swede ; Thames Thebes Trol	l-mug
	Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre ; Ur Uz	'loes
	Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms ; York ; Zair	l-pha
	Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zuz Zuyd.	l-phage
		m-mon
		m-non
		m-ram
		-mos
		-nak
		n-drew
		n-nas

T A B L E H.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the Accent
on the First Syllable.

A	A-ron	A-phek	Ba-lak	Ce-dron
Ab	Ab-ba	A-pril	Bal-tic	Ce-phas
Ab	Ab-nér	A-ram	Ba-rak	Ce-sar
Ab	Ab-chifsh	Ar-kite	Ba-ruch	Chal-dees
Ab	Ab-chor	Ar-nold	Ba-shan	Chat-ham
Ab	Ab-sa	Ar-non	Bed-ford	Che-rub
Ab	Ab-dam	A-sá	Bed-lam	Chil-maid
Ab	Ab-d-vent	A-saph	Be-ritth	Chim-ham
Ab	Ab-gag	Ash-dod	Ber-nard	Chi-na
Ab	Ab-gate	A-sher	Be"ryl	Chi-flu
Ab	Ab-gur	Asth-ma	Be"thel	Chit-tim
Ab	Ab-hab	A"thens	Beth-sham	Chy"mist
Ab	Ab-haz	Au-gust	Bil-dad	Christ-mas
Ab	Ab-lbert	Au-tumn	Bil-hah	Cle"ment
Ab	Ab-fred	A-ven	Bis-cay	Cli-mate
Ab	Ab-gum	A-vims	Bla"stus	Co"logn
Ab	Ab-mug	A-vites	Blein-heim	Con-clave
Ab	Ab-loes	A-vith	Bo-az	Co-os
Ab	Ab-lpha	Az-buck	Bo-tolph	Cor-ban
Ab	Ab-phage	A-zem	Boz-rah	Co-rinth
Am	Am-mon	Az-món	Bri"stol	Coz-bi
Am	Am-non	A-zure	Bri"tain	Cu-sha
Am	Am-ram	A-zez	Ca"defh	Cu-shi
Am	Am-mos	Az-zah	Ca"lais	Cy-clops
An	An-nak	Ba-al	Ca"leb	Cy-prus
An	An-drew	Ba-bel	Camb-ridge	Cy-rus
An	An-nas	Bak-buk	Car-mel	Da-gon
		Ba"lam	Ca"stor	Da"nites

Da"nube	E-li	Go-shen	I-saac
Da-than	El-len	Gui"nea	In-dies
Da-vid	En-dor	Ha-dad	Ips-wich
De-bir	En"glish	Ha-gar	Ja-bal
De-dan	E-noch	Hag-gai	Jab-bock
Del-phos	E-nos	Ha-man	Ja-bin
De-mas	E-phod	Ha-mor	Ja-cob
Den-bigh	E-phron	Ha-ran	Ja-el
Der-be	E-sau	He-ber	Jam-bres
Der-by	Esh-col	He-brew	Jan-nes
Di-bon	Ef-rom	He-bron	Japhet
Di-nah	Ef-sex	Hec-tic	Ja-son
Do-eg	Eft-her	He-ge	Je hu
Dor-cas	E-tham	Hen-ry	Jeph-thah
Do-than	E"thicks	Her-mes	Jef-se
Dub-lin	Eu-rope	Her-mit	Je-sus
Dun-kirk	Ez-ra	Her-mon	Je-thro
Dur-ham	Fal-mouth	He-ro	Jo-ab
Ea"ster	Fe-lix	He"rod	Jo-ash
E-bal	Fen-wick	Hert-ford	Jo-bab
E-ber	Fe"stus	Hin-nom	Jo-el
E"cho	Fran-ces	Hoch-stet	Jok-tan
E"clogue	Fran-cis	Hol-land	Jo-nas
E-den	Fri-day	Ho-mer	Jop-pa
Ed-mund	Ga-al	Hoph-ni	Jo-seph
E-dom	Ga-za	Ho"race	Jo-tham
Ed-ward	Ge-ber	Ho-reb	Ju-bal
Ed-win	Ger-man	Hum-ber	Ju-dah
Eg-bert	Ger-shoun	Hum-phrey	Ju-das
E-glon	Ge-shur	Hu-shi	Ju-dith
E-gypt	Ge-zer	Hu-shim	Ju-ly
E-hud	Gil-bert	Hu-zoth	Ju"stus
E-kron	God-win	Hy-dra	Ka-desh
E-lam	Go-mer	Hy-men	Ke"dar
El-dad	Gil-gal	Hy-phen	Kei-lah

Ke-nite	Mar-tha	Om-ri	Rab-bi
Ki-son	Ma-ry	O-nan	Ra-ca
Kit-tim	Mat-than	O-nyx	Ra-chel
Ko-hath	Mat-thew	O-phir	Ra-hab
Ko-rah	Ma-yor	O-phrah	Ra-mah
La-ban	Med-way	Op-tics	Reu-ben
La-chish	Mc-shech	O-reb	Ri"chard
La-mech	Mi-cah	Or-nan	Rim-mon
La-tin	Mi"lan	O'vid	Riz-pah
Lau-rence	Mil-cah	Ox-ford	Ro-bert
Le-ah	Mil-dred	Oz-ni	Ro-ger
Leo"nard	Mo-ab	Pa-dan	Ro-man
Le"tice	Mo-loch	Pam-phlet	Row-land
Le"vi	Mo"narch	Pa"nic	Ru-fus
Le-vite	Mon-day	Par-is	Sa-lem
Lew is	Mon-mouth	Pa"shur	Sal-mon
Lib-nah	Mo-ses	Pe-ka	Sam-son
Lin-coln	Muf-ti	Pe-leg	Sap-phire
Lif-bon	Na-bal	Pem-broke	Sa-rah
Litch-field	Na-both	Pe-ter	Sar-dine
Lo-gic	Na-dab	Phan-tasm	Sar-dis
London	Na-dir	Pha-rez	Sa-tan
Lu-cy	Na-hol	Phe-nix	Sa-turn
Yd-da	Na-hum	Phi"lip	Sa-voy
y"ric	Na-ples	Pi-late	Se-lah
y"stra	Na-than	Pi-rate	Se"vern
la-chir	Ne-bat	Pil-gah	Sha-drah
la"dam	Ne-cho	Pla-net	Shal-lum
la"dan	Nec-tar	Pri"sciae	She-cheim
la-gic	Nim-rod	Pro"logue	Shit-tum
la-gog	No-ah	Pro"vo ^k t	Shu-hite
am-mon	Nor-man	Psal-mist	Shu-shan
am-re	Nor-wich	Pu-dens	Si-mon;
an-na	O-bed	Quin-tes	Si-nai
ar-quis	O-mer	Ka-bah	Si-on

Smyr-na	Tar-fish	Tuef-day	Ze-nith
So-dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho'mas	Vash-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurs-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-za	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer'xes	Zo-phar
Ta'lent	Tri-bune	Za-dock	Zo-an
Tan-get	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A"lage	Co-lofs	Ju-ly	O'stend
A-men	E"squire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-lifle	Hoch-stet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-tarrh	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

TABLE III.

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

Accented on the first syllable.

A "Bi-gail	Ad-mi-ral	A"ma-lek
A"bi-shag	A"fri-ca	A"ma-sa
A"bi-shai	A"ga-bus	A"me-thyft
A-bi-hud	Al-chy-mist	A"na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A"nar-chy
Ab-sa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-sey

An-gli-cism	Car-bun-cle	E"li-phas
An-ti-christ	Car-me-lite	El ka-nah
An-ti-och	Ca-ta-ract	E"ly-mas
An-ti-pas	Ca"te-chism	E"me-rald
An-tho-ny	Ca tho-lic	E"pa-phras
A"pho-ri-sm	Chan-cel-lor	E"phra-im
A qui-la	Chan-ce-ry	E"pi-cure
A-re-tas	Che"ru-bim	E"pi-logue
Ar-ra-gon	Chi"che"ster	E"thel-bert
Ar-te-mas	Cho-co-late	Eu-cha-rist
Ash-ke-lon	Chri"sti-an	E"ve-rard
Au-stri-a	Chro"ni-cle	Eu-lo-gy
Bac-cha-nals	Chry"so-lite	Exe-ter
Ba"by-lon	Chry"so-stom	Ex-o-dus
Bar-ba-ry	Clau-di-us	Ex-or-cism
Bar-na-bas	Cle-o-phas	Fre"de-ric
Ba"ro-net	Col-che-ster	Gab-ba-tha
Bar-sa-bas	Co"lo-nel	Ga-bri-el
Ba"si-lick	Con stan-tine	Ga"i-lee
Ba"she-bá	Cor-fi-ca	Gal-lo-way
Bdel-li-um	Cy"pri-an	Ge-ne-fis
Be-li-al	Da"ma-ris	Ge"no-a
Ben-ja-min	Da"ni el	Ger-ma-ny
Be-tha-ny	De"bo-rah	Gi"be-ah
Beth-le-hem	De"ca-logue	Gi"de-on
Beth-pha-ge	De".i-lah	Gi"li-ad
Beth-she-mesh	De"von-shire	Glou-ce"ster
Bi"ga-my	Di"dy-mus	Gol-go-tha
Bo"ni-face	Do-na-tist	Gre"go-ry
Buck-in-ham	E"din-burgh	Ha"vi-lah
Cia-a-phas	E"do-mites	Ha"za-el
Ca-na-an	E"kre-nites	He"mi-sphere
Can"di-ce	E"la-mites	Hep tar-chy
Can-ти-cle	E-li-ab	He"re-for-d
Ca"pri-corn	E-li-hu	Ho-ro-scope

Hu-go-not	Ly"ci-a	Paff-o-ver
Hun-ga-ry	Ly"di-a	Pa"ta-ra
Hunt-ing-ton	Ly"fi-as	Pa-tri-arch
I-ro-ny	Mach-pe-lach	Pa"tro-bas
Ish-bo-sheth	Mag-da-i-en	Pen-te-coft
Ish-ma-el	Ma-ho-met	Pe"nu-el
Is-ra-el	Ma"la-chi	Per-ga-mos
Is-sa-char	Man-tu-a	Per si-ans
I"ta-ly	Mar-ga-ret	Pha"nu-el
Je"bu-site	Ma-ge-ry	Pha"ri-sees
Je"su-it	Me-di-a	Phi"li"stines
Je"shu-run	Me"le-a	Phi"ne has
Je"ze-bel	Me-li-ta	Phry"gi-a
Jez"re-el	Mer-cu-ry	Pon-ti-us
Jo-a-chim	Me"ta-phor	Por-tu-gal
Jo"na-dab	Mid-dle-sex	Po"ti-phar
Jo"na-than	Mi"ri-am	Pres-by-ter
Jo"fa-phat	Mo-a-bit-e	Pro"cho-rus
Jos-ce-lin	Mo-de-na	Pub-li-can
Jo"shu-a	Mor-de-cai	Pu-ri-tan
Ju"bi-lee	Mu"ico-vy	Rab sha-keh
Ju-da-ism	Na-a-man	Ram-me-lies
Ju-li-us	Na-o-mi	Ro"che-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Naph-ta-li	Ro"ge-lim
Kad-mi-el	Na"za-reth	Ro"fa-mond
Ka"len-dar	Na-za-rite	Sad-du-kees
Ka"tha"rine	Ni"co-las	Sa"ia"min
Ke"mu-el	Ni"ne-veh	Sa"mu-el
Ko-ha-thites	Nor-man-dy	San-he-drim
La"za-rus	Not-ting-ham	Sa"tur-day
Le"ban-on	O"be-lisk	Sax-o-ny
Lei-ce"ster	O.pi.um	Sce"le-ton
Le"mu-el	Oth-ni-el	Se-ra-phim
Lu-ci-fer	Pa"la-tine	Shi"me-i
Lu-ci-us	Pa"le"stine	Shrews-bu-ry

Shu

Si"

Si"

Si"

So"

So"

Soft

Swi

Syl

Sy"

Ta"

Tar-

Te-k

Te"

The

A

A-bi

A-bi

A-cro

A-du

A-gra

A-hi-

A-hi-

A-po

A-po

Ap-pe

Arch-

Shu-na-mite	Te"ma-nite	Whit-fun-tide
Si"ci-ly	Te-ne-riff	Wil-li-am
Si"me-on	Ter-ri-er	Win-che-ster
Si"fe-ra	Ti"mo-thy	Wi"ni-fred
So"do-mite	The-o-dore	Wor-ce-ster
So"lo-mon	Tu"sca-ny	Xe"no-phon
Soft-he-nes	Ty"chi-cus	Zab-di-el
Swit-zer-land	Va"len-tine	Za"cha-ry
Syl ve"ster	Va"ti-can	Za"re-phah
Sy"ri-ans	U-ri-el	Ze"be-dee
Ta"bi-tha	Uz-zie-el	Ze"bu-lon
Tar-ta-ry	Wed-nel-day	Zip-po-rah
Te-ko-ah	West-min-ster	Zo-di-ac
Te"le-scope		

TABLE IV.

The Accent is upon the second Syllable in the following Words.

A-Bad-don	Au-gu"stus	Cho-ra-zin
A-bi-a	A-zo-tus	Co-ni-ah
A-bi-hū	Ba-ra-bas	Cy-re-ne
A-bi-ram	Bar-je-fus	Da-ma"scus
A-cro"tic	Bar-jo-na	Da-ri-us
A-dul-lam	Bar-zil-lai	De-cem-ber
A-grip-pa	Bel-shaz-zar	Di-an-a
A-hi-jah	Ben-ha-dad	Di-le-ma
A-hi-tub-	Ber-ni-ce	Ec-lip-tic
A-po"state	Be"thes-da	E-li-as
A-po"stle	Bis-sex-tile	E-li-jah
Ap-pen-dix	Chal-de-a	E-lish'a
Arch-an-gel	Chi-me-ra	E-qua-tor

E-raf-mus	Mat-thi-as	Sál-o-me
E-ra"stus	Me-ra-ri	San-bal-lat
E-sai-as	Mef-si-as	Sap-phi-ra
Eu-ni-ce	Mi-le-tum	Sa-rep-ta
Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-son	Sep-tem-ber
Ge-ha-zi	Ni-ca-nor	Su-san-na
Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Syl-va-nus
Ge-riz-zim	Oc-to-ber	Ter-tul-lus
Go-li-ah	O-lym-pic	Teu-to"nic
Go-mor-rah	O-me-ga	Thad-de-us
Ha-bak-kuk	O-ri-on	To-bi-as
Hik-ki-ah	O-zi-as	Try-phe-na
Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ní-ce	Try-pho-fa
Ho-san-nah	Phi"le-mon	Vi-en-na
Ho-se-a	Phi-le-tus	U-phar-sin
Je-ho-ram	Phi"lip-pi	U-ri-ah
Je-ho-vah	Pris-cil-la	Uz-zi-ah
Jo-si-as	Re-be"kah	Zac-che-us
Ju-de-a	Sa-be-ans	Zal-mun-na
Ke-tu-rah	Sal-mo-ne	Ze-bo-im
Ma-naf-seh		

T A B L E V.

Words accented on the last Syllable.

A"Ber-deen	Ca"mi-sar	Ca"va-lier
Am"ster-dam	Ca"pu-chin	Cla"ren-ci-u
Buc-ca-niers	Ca"ra-van	In-gol-stadt

T A B L E IV.

Words of four syllables accented on the first Syllable.

A	"Lex-an-der	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pa"ne-gy"ric
Can-ter-bu-ry	Ja"ni-za-ry	- Pe-ter-bo"rough	
Fe"bru-ary	Ke der-min-ster	Sa"lis-bu-ry	

Words of Four Syllables, that have the accent on the second Syllable.

A"bed-n-e-go	Be-thu-li-a	E-li"za-beth
A-bi-a-thar	Be-za-le-el	E-ly"si-um
A-bi"me-lech	Caper-na-um	Em-ma"nu-el
A-bi"na-dab	Ca-ta"stro-phe	En-thu-si-as
A-bi"no-am	Ce-fa re-a	E-pe"ne-tus
A-cel-da-ma	Chro-no"lo-gy	E-phe-si-ans
A-cha-i-a	Ci-li"ci-a	E-van-ge-list
A-chi"to-phel	Co-lo-si-ans	Eu"ro-cly-don
A-mi"na-dab	Cor-ne-li-us	E"ze-ki-el
A-na"the-ma	Cos-mo-gra-phy	Ga-la-ti-a
A-po"cry-pha	Cy-re-ni-us	Ga-ma-li-el
A-pol-ly-on	Dal-ma-ti-a	Ge-ne-sa-ret
An-ti"pa-tris	De-ca-po-lis	Ge-o"gra-phy
A-ra-bi-a	De-me-tri-us	Geth-se"ma-ne
Ar-rith-me-tic	De-mo-cra-cy	Her-mo"ge-nes
Ar-me-ni-a	Di-a"go-nal	He"ro-di-as
Ar-mo-ni-ac	Di-a"me-ter	Hy-dro"gra-phy
A-stro"no-my	Di-o-ge-ne	Hy-per-bo-le
A-stro"lo-gy	Di-o"tre-phes	I-co-ni-um
A"syn-cri"tus	E-bed-me-lech	Il-ly"ri-um
Bar-tho"lo-mew	E-gyp-ti-an	J-ta"li-an
Ba-va-ri-a	E-li-a-kim	Je-hoi-a-da
Be'tha"ba-ra	E-li"me-lech	Je-ho-i-a-kim

Je-ho"na-dab	Pa-la"ti-nate	So si"pa-ter
Je-ho"sha-phat	Pam-phy li-a	The-o"do-lite
Je-ru-sa lem	Phi"lip-pi-ans	The-o"phi-lus
Le-vi-a-than	Phi"li"fti-a	Ti be ri us
Le-vi-ti-cus	Phle-bo"to-my	Ti-mo-the ous
Ly-fa-ni-as	Phy-lac-te-ry	Tro gyl-li-um
Me-he-ta-bel	Po-ly"ga-my	Ve"spa-si-an
Mel-chi"ze-dek	Po.ti"phe-ra	Vice-chan-cel lor
Me-phi"bo-sheth	Quin-ti-li-an	Vi-tel-li-us
Mer-cu-ri-us	Sa-la-ti-el	U-ra-ni-a
Me-thu-se-lah	Sa-ma"ri-tans	U-to-pi-a
Me-tro"po-lis	Sar-di"ni-a	West·pha-li-a
Mont-go"me ry	Se-mi-ra-mis	Xe-no"cra-tes
Na-tha"ni-el	Sen-na"che"rib	Ze-lo"phe-had
Ne-a-po-lis	Se-ra"gli-o	Ze-no-bi-a
Ni-co"po-lis	Si"gi-o-noth	Ze-ru-ba-bel
O-lym-pi-ad	Si-le-si-a	Zi-do-ni-ans
O-ne"fi-mus		

I.tu.
Je"co
Je"re
Je-ro
Ke-h
La"di
Ma-h
Ma-t
Me-n
Me-r

Note

TABLE VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, Having the Accent on the Third Syllable.

A -Bi-e-zer	A"za-ri-ah	E"be-ne-zer
A-bi-le-ne	Ba-ra-chi-as	E-le-a-zer
A"do-ni-jah	Bar-ce-lo-na	E-li-e-zer
A"ma-de-us	Bar-ti-me-us	For-tu-na-tus
A"na-bap-tist	Be-er-she-ba	Ge"da-li-ah
A"na-ni-as	Bel-te-shaz-zar	Ha"cha-li-ah
An-dro-ni-cus	Bo-a-ner-ges	Ha"da-re-zer
A"ri"star-chus	Ca"te-chu-men	Hal-lel-lu-jah
Ar-ta"xer"xes	Co-pen-ha-gen	Ha"na-ni-ah
A"tha-li-a	Dal-ma-nu-tha	He"ze-ki-ah
At-ta-li-a	Di-a-pa-son	I-du-me-a

A-n-d
A"po
A"ri
Be-ro
Cap-p
Ca"ta
Che-c
Chri-
Deu-
Di-o-
Ec-cl
E-nig
E-qui
E-thi-

I-tu-re-a	My-ti-le-ne	Shal-ma-ne-zer
Je"co-ni-ah-	Na"zi an-zen	She"ca-ni-ah
je"re-mi-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sta"ni-f-la us
Je-ro-bo-am	Ni.co-de-mus	The-o-do rus
Ke-he-la-thah	O"ba-di-ah	Thy-a-ti ra
La"dif-lä us	O-bed-E-dom	Tra-cho-ni-tis
Ma-ha-na-im	Pi ha-hi-roth	Ze"ba-di-ah
Ma-ta-thi-as	Pto"le-ma-is	Ze-cha ri-ah
Me-ne-la-us	Re-ho-bo-am	Ze"de-ki-ah
Me-ri-o-neth	Sa"ra g-s-sa	Ze pha-ni-ah

TABLE VIII.

Proper Names of five and six syllables.

Note, *The Accent is upon the last Syllable but two.*

A Bel beth-ma-a-cha	E"ty-mo"lo-gy
A dra myt-ti-um	E"van ge"li-cal
An-da-lu si-a	E-vil me"ro-dach
A"pol-lo ni-a	Ge-ne-a"lo-gy
A"ri sto-cra-cy	Ge-o gra"phi-cal
Be ro-dach-Ba"la dan	He li-o"po-lis
Cap-pa do ci-a	Hi-e-ra"po-lis
Ca"ta-lo-ni-a	Hi"sto-ri-o"gra-phy
Che dor-la-o-mer	Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Chri-sti-a"ni-ty	Hy-per-bo"li-cal
Deu-te"ro"no my	Li-thu-a-ni-a
Di-o-ny"si-us	Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ec-cle si a"sti-cus	Ma"ce-dö-nia
E-nig-ma"ti-cal	Ma-ha-la-le el
E-quì-noc-ti al	Me"di"ter-ra-ne-an
E-thi-o-pi-a	Me-so po.ta.mi-a.

Me-tro-po"li-tan
 Ne bu-za"ra-dan
 Ni-co-la-i-tan
 O-ne-si"pho-rus
 Phi-la.del-phi-a
 Phy"si-og-no-my
 Sa-mo-thra-ci-a

Scan-di-na-vi-a
 The-o-lo"gi-cal
 Thes-sa-lo-ni ans
 Tran-syl-va-ni-a
 Tra-gi-co"me-dy
 U-ni-ver-si-ty

T A B L E IX.

Words accented on the last Syllable but one.

A-Bel-Miz-ra-im
 A-do"ni-be-zek
 A-do"ni-ze-dek
 A-ha-su-e-rus
 Al-mon-Dib'a-tha-im
 A-re-o-pa-gite
 A-ri"ma-the-a
 A-rif-to-bu-lus
 Ba-al-pe-ra-zim
 Con-stan-ti-nop'e
 Ec-cle-si-a"stes
 E-pa"phro-di-tus
 E"pi-cu-re-an

Ge-de-ro-tha-im
 Hy-po-chon-dri ac
 La-o-di-ce-a
 Ma-gor-mif-sa-bib
 Ma-her-sha-lal-hash-baz
 Me-she-le-mi-ah
 Mi"di-a-ni"tish
 Ne-bu-chad-nez.zar
 Ne-bu-chad-rez.zar
 Prog-nos-ti-قا-tor
 Thes-sa-lo-ni-ca
 Tob-a-do-ni-jah
 Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah

M.
 tain
 and
 M.
 S.
 and
 can
 M.
 S.
 M.
 S.
 and
 M.
 S.
 sona
 nor
 M.

A

G U I D E
TO THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

P A R T II.

C H A P. I.

Of Letters in general

The MASTER. The SCHOLAR.

M. **H**OW is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole English alphabet, containing twenty-six letters, is divided into vowels and consonants.

M. What is a vowel?

S. A vowel is a letter, that makes a full and perfect sound of itself, without which there can be no syllable.

M. How many vowe's are there?

S. There are five vowels; *a, e, i, o, u.*

M. Is not *y* a vowel sometimes?

S. *Y* is a vowel, when it follows a consonant, and sounds like *i*; as *by, reply.*

M. How many consonants are there?

S. The other one and twenty letters are consonants; so called, because they make no sound nor syllable, without the help of a vowel.

M. What is a syllable?

S. A syllable is the sound of a vowel, or diphthong, either with, or without consonants; as, *a, an, rand, strand*.

M. What is a diphthong?

S. A diphthong is the meeting of two vowels in one and the same syllable.

Note, I call it the meeting only, and not the sound of two vowels, according to the true and proper notion of a diphthong; because in many of them one of the vowels is not at all pronounced.

M. How many diphthongs are there?

S. There are twelve diphthongs, *ai, ei, oi, and ui; au, eu, ou; ee, oo; ae, oa, ie*.

Note, That at the end of words we use *y* and *w*, to conclude the diphthongs, instead of *i* and *u* without varying the sound: which produces seven, that are call'd *improper diphthongs*; namely, *ay, ey, oy, and uy; aw, ew, and uw*.

M. What is a triphthong?

S. A triphthong is the meeting of three vowels in one syllable; as *eau*, in beauty: and *ieu* in lieu, adieu.

M. What mean ye by a long syllable?

S. A long syllable is; when a single vowel is at the end of it; or when it is followed with *h*, *gb*, *gm*, *gn*, *ll*, or *e* final; or lastly, when there is a diphthong in it.

M. Give some examples of it?

S. *Aba-fed*; *ah, selah, high, nigh-er*; *phlegm, sign-ing*; *recalled*; *a-rise, de-spise, strain-er, a-main*; *sea, guinea; queen, seen, &c.*

Note, i. Sometimes *e* final is added, and the syllable sounded short, as may be seen in the observations upon that letter.

2. Sometimes also the diphthongs are pronounced short; as may be seen in the table of monosyllables (where they are also mark'd) and in the observations upon them, in the third chapter following.

M. What is meant by a short syllable?

S. A short syllable is that which ends with one or more consonants.

M. Give some examples of short syllables.

S. Bad-ness, rud-der, sin-ful, for-mer, flut-tish.

C H A P. II.

Remarks on the sounds of particular Letters, and of those which are usually left out in pronunciation.

A

M. **H**OW many observations have you of the letter *a*?

S. I have three observations of the letter *a*.

M. Give the first.

S. *A* is not sounded in these words, *Pharaoh* (Pharo) *marriage* (marrige) *carriage* (carrige) *chaplain* (chaplin) *parliament* (parliment.)

M. Give the second.

S. Most of the proper names, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the pronunciation; as *Iaac* (Izac) *Canaan* (Canan) *Balaam* (Balam) except *Baal* and *Gaal*.

M. Give the third.

S. *A* is sounded broad like *aw*, in all words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *bald*, *scald*; *ball*, *call*, &c. and in *water*.

B

M. Give me an account in what words the letter *b* is written, but not founded.

S. *B* is not founded in these words following
debt (*det*) *debtor* (*detter*) *subtile* (*futtle*) *doubt* (*dout*)
dumb (*dum*) *thumb* (*thum*) *crumb* (*crum*) *plum*
(*plum*) *lamb* (*lam*) *limb* (*lim*.)

M. In what words does *b* serve to lengthen the syllable?

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the syllable in
climb (*clim*) *comb* (*come*) *womb* (*wome*) *coxcomb*
(*coxcome*.)

C

M. Hath *c* always one and the same sound?

S. The ancient Saxons always founded it hard like *k*: but we pronounce it oftentimes soft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be founded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the consonants *l*, *r*; as *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be founded soft?

S. *C* is soft like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*; as *cement*,
city, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*; and *Cis*, which
is otherwise written *Kiſh*.

M. How is *sc* to be founded?

S. When *sc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite lost; as *scene*, *science*. Except that it is founded hard in *sceptic*, *scepticism*, *Sceva*, *skeleton*.

M. What words are there in which *c* is not founded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite lost; as *back*, *quick*.

It is also lost in these words, *schism*, (*fizm*)
verdict (*verdit*) *indictment* (*inditement*) *victuals*
(*vittles*) *victualler* (*vittler*) *perfect* (*perfít*) *perfected*
(*perfited*) *perfection* (*perfittness*) but it is founded in *perfection*, *perfective*.

M. When is *ch* sounded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is sounded like *k* in most foreign words, especially in the proper names of the Holy Bible; as, *chymist*, *choler*; *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchizedeck*, *archangel*.

M. Are not some particular words excepted?

S. The ancient English sound of *ch*, is usually retained in these words, *arch*, *archbishop*, *archdeacon*, *architect*, *Rachel*, *cherubim*, *stomachic*.

M. How is the French *ch* sounded?

S. The French sound *ch* like *sh*; and we retain that sound in many words immediately received from them, as *chevalier* (*shevaleer*) *machine* (*masheen*) *mareschal* (*marshal*) *capuchin* (*capu-sheen*) *chaise* (*thaise*) *Champaign* (*Shampaine*).

M. Give another observation of the sound of *ch*.

S. *Ch* is pronounced as *qu* in *choir* (*quire*) *chorister* (*quirrister*.)

D

M. Give your observations on the letter *d*.

S. *D* is not sounded in *ribband* (*ribbin*) *Wednesday* (*Wensday*.)

M. Give your second observation upon the letter *d*.

S. The termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *chackled*, *choqkt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *passeſſed*, *past*; *tossed*, *tost*.

Note, This abbreviation is not to be used, when any word ending in *t* or *d* takes the termination *ed* after it.

E

M. What do you observe of words ending in *en*?

S. Words ending in *en* lose the sound of *e*; as, *garden* (*gard'n*) *hasten* (*haft'n*) *heaven* (*heav'n*); *bitten* (*bitt'n*) *token* (*tok'n*).

M. What words lose *e* in the pronunciation?

S. Words taking the termination *-ed* lose *e* in the pronunciation, and oftentimes in writing, but it must be supplied by an apostrophe; as *scabbed*, *scabb'd*; *called*, *call'd*; *armed*, *arm'd*; *joined*, *join'd*; *grieved*, *griev'd*.

M. What other words have an *e* that is not sounded?

S. *E* is written, but not sounded, in *heart*, *hearth*, *dearth*.

M. What is the meaning of *e* final?

S. *E* final, or *e* servile, is that, which being at the end of words, serves only to lengthen the sound of the last syllable, but does not increase the number of syllables.

M. Give some examples of it.

S. *Came*, *blame*, *blaspheme*, *admire*, *demise*.

M. Is *e*, at the end, of this quality in all syllables?

S. No; for I have some exceptions.

M. Give the first.

S. Monosyllables; as, *me*, *she*, must retain their full sound, because they have no other vowel.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *E* final does not lengthen the syllable after two consonants; as *badge*, *wedge*, *hinge*, *recentre*, *venge*, *discharge*, *converse*, &c. except *grange*, *strange*, *change*, *range*, *wast*, *bast*, *paste*, *taste*, *bathe*, *swathe*.

M. *Allo*, *bind*, *find*, *hind*, *kind*, *mind*, *rind*, *wind* are still sounded long, though *e* final be left out, which formerly us'd to be set after them.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *E* final lengthens not these syllables, *one*, *(won)* *gone* (*gon*) *come* (*com*) *some* (*som.*)

M. Give the fourth exception.

S. *E* makes a distinct syllable in such foreign words as end in *e* originally.

M. Give some Hebrew words of this sort.

S. *Jef-se*, *He-ge*, *Mam-re*.

M. Give some Greek words of the same sort.

S. *Can-da-ce*, *Ca-ta-stro-phe*, *Geth-se-ma-ne*, *Eu-ni-ce*, *No-e*, *Phe-be*, *Phe-ni-ce*, *Sa-lo-me*, *Sal-mo-ne*.

M. Give some examples out of Latin.

S. *Si-mi-le*, *Prae-mu ni-re*, *Sci-re-fa-ci-us*, and the word, *Ce-le-me-ne*.

M. Give some foreign words in which *e* final is not founded, because not found in the original.

S. *E* final lengthens the syllable only in these words, *Tyre*, *Ke-nite*, *Shu-na-mite*, and such like words as express the country or quality of a person. It is servile in the word *Ode*, though it be in its original.

M. Give the fifth exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre*, *gre*, and *tre*, do sound the *e* before *r*, and sometimes are so written.

M. Give some examples in this kind.

S. *Acre* (*aker*) *lucre* (*luker*) *sepulchre* (*se"pul-
after ker*) *maugre* (*mauger*) *tygre* (*tyger*) *mitre* (*miter*)
recentre (*center*) *lustre* (*luster*.)

M. What quality has *e* final after *c* and *g*?

S. *E* final softens *c* and *g*; as, *lace*, *race*, *spice*,
age, *oblige*, *huge*.

M. Words in *e* final sometimes take *s* after them; what use is that of?

S. If nouns in *e* final take *s* after them, with an apostrophe before it, -it stands for *his*, and notes possession: as, *The Pope's eye*, or, *the eye of the Pope*. If without an apostrophe it makes the plural number; as, *one pope*, *more popes*.

M. But what use is it of in verbs?

S. If verbs that end in *e* final, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth*, and makes the third person singular; as, *I take*, *he takes*, or *taketh*.

M. Does this additional *s* increase the number of syllables or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce*, *-ge*, *-se*, or *-ze*, are increas'd a syllable, by the addition of *s*. Also words ending in *-ch*, *-sh*, *ss*, or *x*, take *-es*, which makes a new syllable.

M. Give some examples in this kind.

S. Nouns.

Grace, *graces*
Age, *ages*
Carcase, *carcases*
Affize, *affizes*
Arch, *arches*
Fish, *fishes*
Witness, *witnesses*
Box, *boxes*

Verbs.

To *place*, he *places*
To *rage*, he *rages*
To *rise*, the sun *rises*
To *freeze*, it *freezes*
To *parch*, fire *parches*
To *punish*, the law *punishes*
To *oppress*, a tyrant *oppresses*
To *box*, he *boxes* *fairly*

M. Give examples of words that are not increased a syllable, by adding *s* at the end.

S. Nouns.

A bide, bides
Wife, wives
Lake, lakes
Dale, dales
Name, names
Tune, tunes
Rope, ropes
Fire, fires
Fate, fates
Virtue, virtues
Law, laws
A way, ways

Verbs.

To bide, he bides his face
To quake, he quakes
To file, he files
To frame, he frames
To tune, he tunes a pipe
To gape, he gapes
To desire, he desires
To write, he writes
To live, he lives
To sue, he sues
To view, he views
To pay, he pays, &c.

M. Is not the letter *e* sometimes sounded like *ee*?

S. *E* is sounded like *ee* in *he, me, we*, formerly written, *hee, wee, mee*, also in *Eve (Eeve) Ely (Eely) Peter (Peeter) Besom (Beesom) fealty (fealти.)*

M. When is *e* sounded like *a*?

S. *E* is sounded like *a* in the word (*Ghent*) (*Gant.*)

F

M. Give your observations of the sound of *f*?

S. *F*. is sounded like *v*, in the particle *of*; as *the King of (ov) the Jews*. But *off*, or at a distance, is sounded with a fine aspiration; as, *to keep off, to carry off*.

M. Give the Second.

S. *F*, in the making of plurals, is actually changed into *v*; as, *life lives*; *staff staves*.

G

M. In what sort of words is *g* written, but not sounded?

S. *G* is not sounded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the same syllable; as, *phlegm* (phlem) *sign* (sine) *deign* (dain) *reign* (rain) *arraign* (arrayn) *sovereign* (soverein) *feignior* (senior) *gnaw* (naw) *gnat* (nat). Except *Lign-a-loes* and *condign* in which the *g* is sounded.

M. What do you observe of *gl* in foreign words.

S. *G* is not sounded before *l* in foreign words as, *seraglio* (feralio) *ostiglia* (ostilia.)

M. When is *g* sounded hard?

S. *G*. is always hard before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the end of syllables; as *garment*, *gone*, *gun*, *glass*, *grow*, *sing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* sounded soft?

S. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be sounded soft like *je*, *ji*; as, *gender*, *ginger*, *gipsey*.

M. But there are three exceptions to this rule give the first.

S. All proper names in the Bible have *g* hard before *e* and *i*, being always so pronounced in their original; as, *Geba*, *Gethsemane*, *Gihon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *G* is sounded hard in these proper names of places *Gelderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibson*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Hug*, *Hug*, *gins*, *Seager*.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *G* is sounded hard in these following common words: *geese*, *geld*, *gilt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *giggle*; *gills*, *give*, *gist*, *gew*; *gaws*, *gibberish*, *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *vah*, *stagger*, *swagger*, *anger*, *hanger*, *linger*, *finger*.

nger, eager, meager, aeger, mauger, tyger, target,
no together, begin, begirt, beggin, pizzin, noggin.

M. How is *gh* sounded in the beginning of a word?

S. *Gh* in the beginning of a word, is *g* hard, though it is very rarely used; as, *Ghittar*, *Ghost*.

M. Is not *gh* sometimes sounded like *ff*?

S. The proper sound of *gh* is out of the throat; but, to take off the roughness, it is grown customary sometimes to sound it like *ff*, and sometimes to neglect it quite.

M. Give some examples wherein *gh* is sounded like *ff*.

S. *Gh* being at the end of these following words, sounded like *ff*; viz. *laugh*, (*laff*) *cough* (*coff*) *bough*, (*Goff*) *hough*, (*hoff*) *tough* (*tuff*) *trough* (*toff*) *rough* (*ruff*) *enough* (*enuff*.)

M. Give some examples wherein *gh* is not sounded.

S. *Gh* is not sounded in the following words, or in any other words, but only lengthens the syllable; as, *high* (*hi*) *mighty* (*mitee*) *though* (*tho*) *rough* (*throo* or *thurro*) *Vaughan* (*Vaun*) *daughed* (*dauter*.)

M. How found you the termination *-burgh*?

S. *-burgh*, in the end of several proper names of places, is the same as *-burrow*; for instance, *Hugdinburgh* (*Edinburro*) *Hamburgb* (*Hamburro*) *Gottenburgh* (*Gottenburro*.)

H

M. Is *h* to be sounded at the end of words?

S. *H* is not sounded at the end of words, if it alone, without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah*, *oh*, *Je-gger*, *vah*, *Messiah*.

M. Is *h* to be sounded after *r*?

S. *H* is lost after *r*; as, *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *cataarrh*, *Rhine*, *Rhenish*.

M. Is *h* sounded in all other words?

S. *H* is not sounded in these words, *honour*, *honoured*, *honourable*, *herb*, *beir*, *honest*, *humble*, *afibma*, *John*, *Thomas*, *Humphrey*, *Iboulon*.

I

M. When is *i* sounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is sounded like *ee* in *oblige* (*obliege*) *magazine* (*magazeen*) *machine* (*matheen*) and many others.

M. What words leave out *i* in the pronunciation?

S. *I* is not sounded in *civil*, *devil*, *venison*, *Salisbury*

M. M. How is *i* sounded in proper names ending in *-iah*?

S. *I* is sounded long in proper names ending in *-iah*; as, *Jeremiah*, *Hezekiah*.

M. M. How is *i* sounded before a vowel in other proper names?

S. *I* is sounded short in other proper names as, *Mi-ri-am*, *A-ri-el*, *E-li-jah*.

J

N. B. The tail'd *j* by some authors is call'd *j* consonant, and by others *jod*, to distinguish it from the vowel *i*, which is really quite another letter and differs both in sound and shape.

M. But because the Hebrew names of letters are not at all received into our alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *ja*, as most agreeing with the other names of our English letters.

S. So then, if this letter be always tail'd, as ought to be, and the learner be accustomed to call it *ja*, there need no further rules of observations about it.

M. Is *l* ever sounded like *r*?

S. *L* is sounded like *r* in the word *colonel* (cur-

ronel.)

M. What words leave out *l* in the pronunci-

S. *L* is not sounded in the following words,
haif (hafe) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (bauk) *calk* (cauk) *talk*
(tauk) *walk* (wauk) *staik* (stauk) *chalk* (chauk)
salmon (sammon) *chaldron* (chaudron) *almost*
(amost) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Bristol* (Bristo) *Holborn*
(Hoburn.)

M

M. What observations have you of the let-
ter *m*?

S. *M* sounds like *n* in the word *accomp* (ac-
count.)

N

M. What words leave out *n* in the pronunci-
ation?

S. *N* is not heard in the words *kiln*, *linn*, *byn*,
damn, *condemn*, *contemn*, *solemn*, *column*, *autumn*.

O

M. What words transplace *o* in the sounding?

S. *O* is transplaced in *iron* (iorn) *saffron* (safforr.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *oo*?

S. *O* sounds like *oo* in *do*, *doing*, *move*, *prove*.

M. When is *o* lost in the pronunciation?

S. *O* is lost in many words ending in -on: as *ba-*
con, *beacon*, *glutton*, *utton*, *bason*, *mason*, *crimson*.

M. In what other words is it lost?

S. *O* is lost in these words *coroner* (crownr.)

damsel (damsel) *feffe* (fesse) *Nicholas* (Niçlas)

carrion (carrin) *chariot* (charit.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *i*?

S. *O* is commonly sounded like *i* in *women* (wim-men) *flagon* (flagin.)

M. When is *o* sounded like *u*?

S. *O* is sounded like *u* in *conduit* (*cundit*) *conjure* (*cunjer*) *attorney* (*atturney*) *pommel* (*pummel*) *constable* (*cunstable*) *Monmouth* (*Munmouth.*)

P

M. In what words is *p* written, and not sounded?

S. *P* is written, but not sounded, in *Psalm*, *Psalter*, *Psalmist*, *receipt*, *accompt*, *tempt*, *attempt*, *sumptom*, *empty*, *sumpter*.

M. What other words have *p*, that is not sounded?

S. These words have *p* written, but unsounded; *exempt*, *contempt*, *redemption*, *assumption*, *presumption*, *consumption*, *sumptuous*, *presumptuous*, *contemptuously*, *consumptive*, *presumptive*, and the like.

Note, That *p* ought to be left out in the aforesaid words, because it ought not to be in their originals, which are the Latin supines, *enitum*, *temtum*, *sumtum*, if you would believe the Oxford critics upon the *Common Grammar*.

M. How is *ph* sounded?

S. If *ph* be together in the same syllable, they sound like *f*; as, *phanfy*, *elephant*, *Aseph*.

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a word, do they not always belong to the same syllable?

S. There are several words, in which *ph* must be parted, when the syllables are divided; as, *shep-herd*, *up-hold*. *Clap-ham*, and other like compounds.

Q

M. How is *q* sounded in words derived from the French?

S. *Q* in the French tongue is sounded like *k*, and must be so pronounced in words derived from that language, and some few others; as, *risque* (risk) *liquor* (likkor) *catholique* (catholic) *banquet* (basket) *conquer* (conker) *masquerade* (maskerade) *chequer* (checker.)

S

M. Has the letter *s* always one and the same sound.

S. The proper sound of *s* is soft like *biffing*; but sometimes it is sounded hard like *z*.

M. Give your first observation of words that sound *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard like *z* in all words of the *plural number*; and in all verbs of the third person singular; as, *names*, *worms*, *he bears*, *she reads*.

M. Give your second observation of words that have *s* hard.

S. *S* is sounded hard in words that end in *sion*, if it follows a vowel immediately; as, *evasion*, *delusion*, *persuasion*, *circumcision*. But after a consonant it is soft; as, *conversion*, *commission*, *dimension*.

M. Give your third observation of words that have *s* hard

S. *S* is sounded hard in all these words; *raise* *raise*, *chaise*, (shaise) *cheese*, *these*, *rise*, *raise* *noise*, *nose*, *hose*, *pose*, *rose*, *dispose*, *posy*, *rosy*, *chose* *hose*, *compose*, *expose*, *dispose*, *suppose*, *impose*, *use*, *boose*, *muse* (to think) *bruise*, *refuse*, *infuse*, *confuse*, *ause*, *clause*, *pause*, (a stop) *applause*, *schism*, *fizm*) *besom*, *wisdom*, *prison*, *prisoner*, *present*, *damsel*, *asement*, *Jerusalem*.

M. In what words is *s* not sounded?

S. *S.* is not sounded in *Lisle*, *Carlisle*, *Viscount*, *Isle*, *Island*.

Note, If *Island* be taken for the name of a Country, the *s* must be sounded, because (as some critics say) it is so call'd from Iceland, or the Land of Ice, by reason of its extreme Cold.

T

M. Has *th* always one and the same sound?

S. The proper sound of *th* is fine, as in *thin*, *think*, *wrath*.

M. When is *th* sounded hard?

S. *Th* is sounded hard, like *db* in *the*, *thee*, *then*, *thence*, *this*, *thy*, *thine*, *they*, *that*, *thou*, *thus*, *these*, *their*, *fithe*, *tithe*, *blythe*, *bathe*, *rathe*, *rather*, *father*, *farther*, *further*, *feather*, *weather*, *leather*, *neither*, *other*, *mother*, *brother*, *smother*, *bither*, *wither*, *thither*, *lothe*, *clothe*, *clother*, &c.

M. How is *ti* sounded before a vowel or diphthong.

S. *Ti* before a vowel or diphthong is sounded like *ʃ* or *ʃb*; as, *Gratian*, *sblation*, &c. But there are five exceptions.

M. Give the first exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its own natural sound when it goes immediately before it; as, *bastion*, *combusion*, *celestial*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound at the beginning of a word: as, *tie*, *tied*, *Tiara*.

M. Give the third exception.

S. *Ti* keeps its natural sound in some Hebrew and Greek words; as, *Shealtiel Phaltiel*, *Shephatia*, *Cotittia*, *Adramyttium*, and the like.

M. Give the fourth exception.

S. Comparatives in *-er*, and Superlatives in *-est* from Adjectives ending *-ty*, give *ti* its natural sound; as *mighty*, *mightier*, *mightiest*.

M. Give the fifth exception.

S. Verbs ending in *-ty*, when they take the termination *-est* or *-ed*, give *ti* its natural sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptiest*, the cup is *emptied*: Also from *pity*, we say *pitiable*.

U

M. Is the vowel *u* sounded in all words?

S. *U* is not heard in the word *intituled* (intitled.)

M. What do you observe of *u* after *g*?

S. *U* after *g*, is not sounded, but only hardens the *g*; as *guess*, *guilty*, *tongue*, *plague*, *Hague*, *rogue*, *vogue*, *fatigue*, *synagogue*.

M. When is *u* sounded like *i*?

S. *U* is sounded like *i* in *bury* (birry) *burial* (birrial) *busy* (bizza) *business* (bizness.)

V

This letter being as different from the vowel *u*, both in sound and shape, as most other letters in the alphabet, I take the liberty to call it *vee*, rather than *vau*, because that comes nearer to the other names of our English letters.

If its true shape be minded both in writing and printing, as now generally it is, there needs no other distinction between the vowel *u* and the consonant; the different name and character being sufficient.

W

M. Give your first observation, where the letter *w* is written, but not sounded.

S. *W.* is written but not sounded in *Answer*, *Sword*, *Whore*, *Swooning*.

M. Give your second observation.

S. *W* is not sounded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wreath*, *wretch*, *bewray*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* sounded?

S. *Wh* is never found but in words purely English and the *h* is sounded before the *w*; as *wheel* (*hweel*) *where* (*hwere*) *when* (*hwen*.)

Y.

M. Is *y* a consonant or a vowel?

S. If *y* begin the syllable it is a consonant; as, *you*, *yesterday*.

M. When is *y* a vowel?

S. *Y* is seldom found as a vowel but in diphthongs, or at the end of words, and then it is usually sounded like *ee*, but without the accent; as, *Dorothy*, *Normandy*; formerly, *liberty*.

C H A P. III

Remarks on the Diphthongs

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. **W**HAT is generally the sound of *ai* and *ay*?
S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally sounded like *a* in *care*; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *stay*, *delay*.

M. Have you no exceptions?

S. The *a* is lost in *Calais* (*Callis*.)

M. How is this diphthong pronounced in Hebrew words?

S. The diphthong *ai* in Hebrew words, a proper sound of both the vowels, as, *ai*, *Si*, *Bebai*

M. Is *ai* a diphthong in all Hebrew words?

S. The termination *-aim* is two distinct syllables, and the *a* usually bears the accent, because the original is *ojim*; as, *Ke-ri-a-tha-im*, *Ra-ma-tha-im*. Except *E-phra-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the proper sound of *ei* and *ey*?

S. The proper sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the words *eight*, *steight*, *bey-day*.

M. But are they always so sounded?

S. In most words *ei* and *ey* are sounded like *e*; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *eyes*.

M. Have you no other exception?

S. *Ei* is sounded like *ā* in *Neighbour* (Nibor) *Heir* (Are)

M. Is *Ei* always a diphthong in English words?

S. *Ei* is no diphthong in words compounded with *re*; as, *re-i-ter-ate*, *re-im-burse*. Nor yet in these words, *De-ist*, *De-ism*, *De-i-ty*, *A-the-i*, *Athe-ism*, *Poly"the-ism*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the proper sound of *oi* and *oy*?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a peculiar sound expressible by no other letter, from which they seldom or ever vary; as, *oil*, *oyster*, *convey*.

M. Does *oi* always make a diphthong?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words compounded with *con*, which leave out the *n*; as, *co-it-on-in-cide*.

M. Have you no other observation?

S. *Oi* is no diphthong in words ending in *ng*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the proper sound of *au*, and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *aw* keep usually one proper sound, which is express'd in the words *austere*, *jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never lost in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is lost in *aunt* (*ant*) *guage* (*gage*.)

M. How is *au* sounded in French words?

S. *Au* in pure French words is sounded like *o*? as, *Claude*, (*Clode*) *debauſhee* (*deboshee*.)

M. Is *au*, always a diphthong?

S. *Au* is no diphthong in some foreign words; as, *Sta-ni-fla-us*, *Ar-che-la-us*, *Em-ma-us*, *Ca-per-na-um*.

Eu and *Ew*.

M. What is the proper sound of *eu* and *ew*?

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their proper united sound in all words; as *feud* *few* *new*.

M. Is *eu* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Eu* is no diphthong in *Zac-che-us*, *Bar-ti-me-us*, *A-ma-de-us*, and such like.

Ou and *Ow*.

M. What is the proper sound of *ou*, and *ow*?

S. The proper sound of *ou* and *ow* is expressed in these words, *soul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this sound retain'd in all words?

S. In some words they have the sound of *oo*; as, *soup*, (*soop*) *stroud* (*strood*) *Cowper* (*Cooper*)

M. Is not *ow* often sounded like *ō*?

S. The *w* is lost in the sounding of many words; as, *know*, *knowledge*, *crow*, *flow*.

M. Are there not some words, in which *ow* has two distinct sounds?

S. Some words, have *ow* differently sounded, for the better distinction of the sense; as *bow* (*to bend*) and *bowl* (*a globe*) are sounded properly; but *bow* (*to shoot with*) and *bowl* (*of some*

d, vessel) are sounded improperly, that is; they
w. lose the sound of the *w*.

Note, That any diphthong has an improper sound,
when one of its vowels is lost in pronouncing.

Ee.

M. What is the proper sound of *ee*.

S. *Ee* is sounded like the French *i*; as, *see*,
seek, *seem*.

M. Is *ee* a diphthong in all words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as
Be-e-rites, *Be-er-she-ba*; but *Beelzebub* (*Belzebub*)
seems to lose one *e*.

M. Is it a diphthong in all other words?

S. *Ee* is no diphthong in words compounded
with *re-* or *pre-*; as, *re-en-ter*, *re-e-blisb*, *pre-
mi-nence*.

Oo.

M. What is the proper sound of *oo*?

S. *Oo* has its proper sound express'd in *fool*,
cool; and this sound it retains in all words, sav-
ing that it is pronounc'd like *u* in *foot*, *foot*.

M. Is *Oo*, then always a diphthong?

S. *Oo*, makes no diphthong in words derived
from Hebrew, Greek, or Latin; as, *Bo-oz*, *Co-os*,
coope-rate.

Ea.

M. What is the proper sound of the diph-
thong *ea*?

S. The proper and most useful sound of *ea* is
like *e*; as in *sea*, *seam*, *appear*.

M. Is it never sounded like *ē*?

S. *Ea* is sounded like *ē* in *head*, *bread*, *search*,
feather, *weather*, *leather*, *hēaven*, *lēaven*, and
l (of some others).

M. Is *ea* always used as a diphthong?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in the words *venge-ance*, *mis-cre-ant*; nor in any Hebrew, Greek, or Latin words.

M. Give some examples of some Hebrew words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong.

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in *Gi-be-a*, *Ka-deb*. *Bar-ne-a* *Kir-jath-Je-a rim*.

M. Give some examples of Greek words, wherein *ea* is no diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Ce-sa-re-a*, *Ge-ne-a-lo-gy*, *I-de-a* *O-ce-an*, *Em-py-re-an*, *The-a-tre*, *Ne-a-po-lis*.

M. Give some Latin words that have *ea* not sounded as a diphthong.

S. *Ea* is not a diphthong in *Be-a-ti-tude*, *re-al*, *nau-se-ate*, *de-li-ne-ate*, *cre-ate*, *cre-a-tor*, *cre-a-ti-on*; except *cre-a-ture*.

M. Is *ea* a diphthong in words compounded with *pre*?

S. *Ea* is no diphthong in words compounded with *pre*; as *pre-am-ble*, *pre"Ada-mite*.

Oa.

M. How is *oa* usually sounded?

S. *Oa* is usually sounded like *ō*, the *a* being neglected in the pronunciation; as, *doat*, *float*.

M. Is it never sounded otherwise?

S. *Oa* is sounded like *au*, in *broad*, *a broad*, *groat*: And it is never found at the end of any English word.

M. Is *oa* never used otherwise than as a diphthong?

S. *Oa* is no diphthong in the word *Go-a*; nor in any Hebrew word; as, *Zo-an*, *Zo-ar*, *Gil-bo-a*, *A-bi-no-am*. Nor in words compounded with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor*, *co-la-i-ti-on*, *co-a-gu-late*.

M. How is the diphthong *ie* generally sounded?

S. If *ie* be set before a single consonant, it sounds like *ee*; as, *brief*, *chief*. But if it be before two consonants, it is sounded like *ɛ*; as, *friend*, *friendly*.

M. How is it sounded at the end of words?

S. If *ie* be found at the end of words, the *e* is *servile*, and not sounded; as, *die*, *sig-nifie*.

M. Is *ie* always us'd as a diphthong?

S. *Ie* is no diphthong in Hebrew words; as, *A-ti-e-zer*, *E-li-e-zer*. Nor in words ending in -er; as, *di-er*, *car-ri-er*, *clo-thi-er*. Nor in words ending in -ed and -eth; as, *di-ed*, *ap-pi-i-eth*: which kind of words are usually sounded short, as if they were written *di'd*, *applies*.

M. How is *ie* sounded in words originally Latin?

S. *Ie*, being no Latin diphthong, is generally parted in words derived from that language; as, *cli ent*, *O-ri-ent*, *qui-et*, *sci-ence*, *so-ci-e-ty*, *tran-si-ent*, *piety*, &c.

Ui.

M. How is the diphthong *ui* sounded?

S. The diphthong *ui* is sounded like *u*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice*, *fruit*, *re cruit*.

M. Is it always so pronounced?

S. The *u* is lost in *conduit*, *build*, *guise*, *beguile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a diphthong?

S. *Ui* is no diphthong in many foreign words; as, *Je-su-it*, *ge-nu-i-ne fru-i-ti on*, *am-bi-gu-i-ty*, *per-spi-cu-i-ty*, *gra-tu-i-ty*, *pa-ri-sant*, and the like.

Ae and *Oe*.

M. What is your observation of *ae* and *oe*?

S. *Ae* and *oe* are no English diphthongs; and yet in the best authors *ae* is retained in Latin

proper names, and α in several Greek words, both sounded like \bar{e} ; as *Aeneas*, *Aetha*, *Macænas*, *Oeconomy*, *Phænix*. But, they are generally neglected in common words; as, *Equality*, *female*, *tragedy*, *comedy*; though they come from *Aequitas*, *fæmina*, *tragædia*, *comædia*.

C H A P. IV.

Of Spelling, or Division of Syllables.

M. **W**HAT is spelling?

S. To spell is to take words asunder into convenient parts, in order to shew their true pronunciation, and original formation.

M. What is a syllable?

S. Every part of a word so separated, and distinctly sounded, is a *syllable*, or comprehension of the sound of a vowel or diphthong, either by itself, or with one or more consonants.

M. In how many rules may the doctrine of spelling be contained?

S. All spelling, or division of syllables, may be comprehended in six general rules.

R U L E I.

M. What is the first general rule of spelling?

S. A consonant between two vowels goes to the latter syllable; as, *na-ture*, *u-ni-ty*.

In dividing of syllables this rule must always be observed; except in words formed and compounded, which are to be divided by the fifth and sixth general rules.

R U L E II.

M. What is the second general rule of dividing syllables?

S. Two consonants in the middle of a word, that are proper to begin a word, must always begin the syllable together.

By being in the middle of the word is only meant, that the two consonants are neither in the first syllable of the word, nor do end the last.

M. What double consonants may begin a word?

S. These double consonants may begin a word : *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, sc, sh, sk, sl, sm, sn, sp, sq, st, sw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note, also, *That dl and tl are often us'd to begin syllables, tho' they begin no word; as, kin-dle, ti-tle.*

Note, *The Latin Grammarians make even ct and pt begin a syllable; and the learner might do well to divide by this rule when he leaves a piece of a word at the end of a line; but we have no words beginning with such consonants.*

R U L E III.

M. What is the third rule for division of syllables?

S. Two consonants in the middle of a word, not proper to begin a word, must be divided; *as, num-ber pop-py bus-band.*

R U L E IV.

M. What is the fourth rule for division of syllables?

S. If two vowels come together, not making diphthong, they must be divided.

M. What conjunctions, or meetings of the vowels, are they that must be divided.

S. If the following vowels happen together in a word, they must be divided, viz *Ae*; as, *Ja-el*, *Ga-e-ta*: *Ao*; as *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry*, *La-o-di-ce-a*: *Eo*; as *pi-te-ous*, *plen-te-ous*, *Me-te-or*, *The-o-ry*: *Ia*; as *phi-al*, *vi-and*s: *Io*; as *Di-o-cese*, *Li-o-nel*: *Iu*; as, *di-ur-nal*: *Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on*, *co-effi-ci-ent*: *Ua ue*, and *uo* must likewise be par-ted (except after *q* and *g*); as, *u-sua-l*, *du-el*, *con-gru-ous*.

R U L E V.

M. What is the fifth rule for dividing of syllables?

S. Let words formed, or derived, be divided according to their original, or primitive.

M. What is the consequence of this rule?

S. These terminations *-ed*, *-en*, *-est*, *-eth*, *-er*, *-ing*, *-isb*, *-ous*, ought to go by themselves in spelling.

M. Give some example?

S. *Boast-ed*, *gold-en*, *know-est*, *hear-eth*, *hear-er*, *work-ing*, *fool-isb ra-vен-ous*.

M. Have you no exceptions to this consequence of the rule?

S. Monosyllables, and words accented upon the last syllable ending in a single consonant, without a diphthong aforegoing, double their final consonant when they take any of the formative endings; and then it may be proper to put the latter consonant with the termination; as, *blot*, *blot-ed*, *blot-test*, *blot-teth*, *blot-ting*, *blot-ter*; *ad-mit* *ad-mit ted*, *ad-mit-teth* *ad-mit-ting*; *glad*, *glad-der*, *glad-dest*.

M. Give the second exception.

S. When words in *E* final take any of

these terminations, E final is lost, even in writing, and then a consonant can be put to the termination ; as, *wi-te*, *writ-est*, *wri-teth*, *wri-ter*, *writing*,

Note 1. Where casting away the *e* would create any confusion in the sense, I advise to retain it ; as, from the verb *singe*, I would write, *singe-eth*, *singe-ing*, to distinguish it from *sing-eth*, *sing-ing*, which come from the word *sing*.

Note 2. If words in *e* final have the last syllable short, it is a much better guide to the ear, to let the termination go by itself ; as, *for-give*, *for-giv-ing*, *for-giv-en* ; *love*, *lo-ver* ; *come*, *com-ing*.

R U L E VI.

M. Give the sixth general rule for the division of syllables ?

S. Let compound words be divided back again into their primitive parts.

M. What is the first consequence of this principle ?

S. A preposition ; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *sub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, must be pronounced by itself ; as, *a-de-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-e-qual*, *sub-urbs*, *per-ad-ven-ture*, *dis-u-nite*, *re-pro-bate*, *pre-vi-ous*.

M. What is the second consequence of the rule ?

S. *Beth* will be the first syllable in *Beth-a-ny*, *Beth-el*, *Beth-a-ba-ra*, *Beth-es-da*, &c.

M. What is the third consequence of the rule ?

S. The termination *-ham*, will go by itself at the end of proper names ; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuf-ham*, *Fever-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Eft-ham*.

Note, *Ham*, in the Saxon language, which is *Haem*, in the German, signifies a *home* or *habitation*,

and is often us'd in the compounding of proper names.

M. If three consonants meet in the middle of a word, how must they be divided?

S. If three consonants be together in the middle of a word, there are four ways of dividing them.

M. What is the first way?

S. If they can begin a word, they must also begin a syllable; as, *it lu-strate, in-struct.*

M. What treble consonants may begin a word or syllable?

S. These treble consonants may begin a word or syllable; *phr, scr, sch, shr, spr, spl, str, thr, thrw.*

M. What is the second way of dividing words that have three consonants in the middle?

S. If they be proper to end a word, they may all be put to the former syllable; as, *latch-et.*

M. What is the third way?

S. If the two last be proper to begin a word, or the last of all be *l*, they may begin a syllable together; as *kin-dle, kin-dred, mon-ster, thim-ble.*

M. What is the fourth way?

S. If the two first of them be proper to end a word, the third may go to the latter syllable; as, *kind-ly re-fresh-ment.*

C H A P. V.

Orthographical Observations, or, Rules to be observed in Writing of English.

General Directions.

1. **L**ET proper names of persons, places, ships, rivers, &c. be always distinguished by beginning with a capital, or great letter.

2. It is esteemed ornamental to begin any substantive in the sentence with a capital, if it bear some considerable stress of the author's sense upon it, to make it the more remarkable and conspicuous.

It is grown customary in printing to begin every substantive with a capital, but in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and binder's that remarkable distinction intended by a capital.

3 Let the first word of every epistle, book, note, verse, bill, &c. begin with a capital.

4. After a full stop, let the next sentence also begin with a capital.

5. If any notable saying or passage of an author be quoted in his own words, it begins with a capital, though it be not immediately after a full stop.

6 Let not a capital be written in the middle of a word among small letters, except in anagrams

7. Where capitals are used in whole words and sentences, something is expressed *extraordinary great*. They are used also in the titles of books, for ornament's sake.

Some particular Observations.

1. C must not be put between two consonants; as, *think not thinck*, except before *b*; as *clinch, sench*.

2. E final should not be put after a syllable made long by a diphthong. It is unnecessary also after a double consonant; as *inn, add*, rather than *inne, adde*; yet some proper names retain it; as *Donne, Meale*.

3. The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*, must always be written with a capital.

4. *K* seems to be unnecessary in the end of words not purely English; as, *music*, *arithmetic*, *logic*, *catholic*, *fabric*; rather than *musick*, *arithmetick*, *logick*, *catholick*, *fabrick*.

5. No words of above one syllable end in *ll*: as, *burtful*, *beautiful*. Except words compounded of monosyllables ending in *ll*, and words accented on the last syllable; as, *in-stall*, *re-call*, *in-roll*, *repell*, *rebell*.

6. *Pb* must be carefully retained in words that are of a Greek original: as, *phanfy*, *prophet*, not *fansy*, *profet*.

7. *Q* is never to be used in a word without *u* after it.

8. *Q* is often used rather than *k*, in words coming from the Latins in *quus*; as, *ob-lique*, *an-tique*, *re-lique*; from *obliquus*, *antiquus*, *reliquus*.

9. *Q* is retained also in many words that come from the French; as, *risque*, *traffique*, *pac-quet*; for *risk*, *traffic*, *packet*.

10. The long *s* must never be used at the end of a word, nor immediately after the short *s*.

11. *X* should be used instead of *ct*, where it appears to have been in the original; as, *re-flex-i-on*, *con-nex-i-on*; rather than, *reflection*, *connection*.

12. *T* must be used before the termination *-ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing*, *bu-ry-ing*, from *mar-ry*, *bu-ry*; though we write, *married*, *buried*, from the same words.

C H A P. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE stops are used to show what distance of time must be observed in reading; and they are so absolutely necessary to the better understanding of what we write and read, that without a strict attention to them, all writing would be confused, and liable to many misconstructions.

Stops considered as intervals in reading, are but four, viz. *Comma*, *semicolon*, *colon*, and *period* or full stop: and these bear a kind of musical proportion of time one to another, for a *comma* stops the reader's voice, while he may privately, with deliberation tell one; the *semicolon*, two; the *colon*, three; and the *period*, four.

Their characters are thus:

Comma (,) a circular dash at the foot of a word.

Semicolon (;) a point over the comma.

Colon (:) two points.

Period (.) a single point at the foot of a word.

But if a question be asked, there is a circular stroke upon the short line put over the period, and it is called an *interrogation*; thus (?)

If a sudden wondering be expressed, then a straight line is placed over the period, and it is called a note of *admiration*; thus (!)

If one sentence be enclosed with another, of which it is no part, then it is put between two large half circles, called a *parenthesis*; thus ()

and, in reading, this does something lower the tone of the voice, as a thing that comes in by the bye, interrupting the main coherence of the period, and restraining it from being taken in so large a sense as it might otherwise bear. Each part of it is equal in time to a *comma*.

These that follow are the most usual marks in writing.

Accent (') being placed over a vowel, notes that the tone or stress of the voice in pronouncing is upon that syllable.

Apostrophe (') a comma at the head of letters, denotes some letter or letters left out for quicker pronunciation; as, *I'll* for *I will*; *would'st*, for *wouldest*; *shan't*, for *shall not*; *ne'er* for *never*.

Asterism (*) a star, guides to some remark in the margin, or at the foot of a page. Several of them set together, signify that there is something wanting, defective, or immodest, in that passage of the author.

Breve (") is a crooked mark over a vowel, and denotes that it is sounded quick, or short.

Caret (^) is placed underneath the line, and denotes that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake, and must be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the same in shape as the caret, but is placed always over some vowel of a word to denote a long syllable; as *Euphrâtes*.

Diaeresis (..) is two points placed over two vowels of a word, that would otherwise make a diphthong, and parts them into two several syllables.

Hypben (-) is a straight mark across, which

the being set at the end of a line, denotes, that by the syllables of a word are parted, and that the remainder of it is at the begining of the next line.

Here note, that whenever a word is thus parted, the syllables must be carefully separated by the rules of spelling.

It is used also to join, or compound two words into one; as, *ale-house*, *inn-keeper*.

Being placed over a vowel, it is not then properly called a *hyphen* but a *dash*, which in writing signifies the omission of *m* or *n*; as *nothing is more commendable than fair writing*, for *nothing is more commendable than fair writing*.

Index (ꝝ) the forefinger pointing, signifies that passage to be very remarkable, against which it is placed.

Obelisk (†) is used as well as the *asterism* *, to refer the reader to the margin in *Dictionaries*; it commonly denotes a word to be obsolete, or less in use.

Paragraph (¶) or division, comprehends several sentences under one head, or subject.

Parenthesis [] or brackets, include words or sentences of the same value or signification with those they are joined to, which may be used in their stead.

Quotation (‘‘) or a double *comma reverse*, at the begining of a line, shews the passage quoted out of an author in his own words.

Section (§) or division, is used in subdividing of a chapter, or book into lesser parts or portions.

C H A P. VII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN abbreviation is an expeditious way of setting down a word by some letter, or letters belonging to it, which always takes after it a period or full point.

Note, This is sometimes done by certain marks or characters, various as the fancies of their authors, and may be learned in the books of short-hand. But it is none of my design to treat of them here, nor of the abbreviations, or marks peculiar to any of the sciences; but only of such as are met with in common books and writing, which I have collected and placed alphabetically in the following table.

A TABLE of the most common abbreviations, with their explications.

A.	Afternoon, Aulus,	Admr ^s . Administrators
	Ansver, Active	Agt. Against
A. B.	Artium Bacca-lau-reus, Bachelor of Arts	A. M. Artium Magister, Master of Arts
Abp.	Archbishop	Amt. Amongst
Acc ^t .	Account	Ana. of each a like quantity
A. D.	Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord	Anab. Anabaptist
Adm ^l .	Admiral	Ap. Apostle, April
		A. R. Anna Regina, Anne the Queen; Anno

Regni, in the Year of the Reign	Con. Constance, Constantine
Ast. P. G. Astronomy Professor of <i>Gresham College</i>	Conf. Confessor, Confirmation
Aust. Austin, Austria	Cor. Corinthians, Collary
B. A. Bachelor of Arts	Corn. Cornelius
Bart. Baronet	C. R. Carolus Rex, <i>Charles the King</i>
B. D. Bachelor in Divinity	C. S. Custos Sigilli, <i>the Keeper of the Seal</i>
Bp. Bishop	C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli, <i>Keeper of the Privy Seal</i>
B. V. Blessed Virgin	Cur. Curius, Curtius, Curate
C. Centum, <i>an hundred Charles, Chapter</i>	D. Deanery, Division, Doctor, Duke, Duke-dom
Cant. Canticles, Canterbury	Dan. Daniel
Capt. Captain	D. D. Doctor in Divinity
Cat. Catechism	Deac. Deacon
Cen. Centum, <i>an Hundred</i>	Dec. or 1ober. December
Ch. Church	Deut. Deuteronomy
Cha. Charles, Charity	Do. Ditto, <i>the same</i>
Chan. Chancr. Chancellor	Du ^m . Dukedom
Chap. Chapter	E. Earl
Chron. Chronicles	Earld. Earldom
Cit. City, Citizen, Cittadel	Edm. Edmund
Cl. Clericus, <i>Clergyman; Clement</i>	Edw. Edward
Clem. Clement	E. g. Exempli gratia, <i>as for example</i>
Co. County	Eliz. Elizabeth
Col. Colonel, Colossians	Eng. English, England
Comr. Commissioner	

Ep.	Epistle	Hominum	Salvator	Ld	I
Eph.	Ephesians	Jesus	Saviour of man	L	D
Esa.	Esaias			Lev.	
Esq.	Esquire	Isaiah			
Ev.	Evangelist	I C H T H Y S,	Iesou	Lieut.	
Ex.	Exodus	Christos	Theou	Yio	L.
Exp.	Express, Exposition, Explanation.	Soter,	Jesu	Chris	Doc
Feb.	February	<i>the Son of God a Sav</i>			
Fr.	France, French	our			p. L.
Fra.	Frances, Francis	Ja.	James		"Let
F R. S.	Fellow of the Royal Society	Jac.	Jacob, Jacobus	uk.	I.
G.	God, Great, Gospel	Jan	January, Janus	M.	M.
Gal.	Galatians	J. D.	Jurium Doctor,	Mor	I. M.
Gar.	Garrison		<i>Doctor of Laws.</i>		
Gen.	Genesis, General	Jer.	Jeremy, Jerom	ful	
Gen ^{mo} .	Generalissimo	Jesf.	Jesus	I. A.	
Gent.	Gentleman	Jest.	Jesuit	a.	M.
Geo.	George	Inst.	Instane, Instit	aj.	M.
Gosp.	Gospel	Joh.	John	madi	
G. R.	Georgius Rex. <i>George the King</i>	Jno.	John	art.	
Greg.	Gregory	Josh	Joshua	tyr	
Heb	Hebrew	J. R.	Jacobus Rex, <i>Jan</i> <i>the King</i>	at.	M.
Hen.	Henry	Jud.	Judges		D.
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Je-</i> <i>roni</i>	Jul.	July, Julius	tor,	
Hum.	Humphrey	Jun.	June, Junius	sic	
Hund.	Hundred	Just.	Justice	ch.	
Id.	<i>Idem, the same.</i>	K.	King, or Kings	mas	
i. e.	<i>id est, that is</i>	K ^m .	Kingdom	n.	M.
I H S.	<i>Jesus the three</i> <i>first letters of his name</i> <i>in Greek; or Iesu</i>	Kt.	Knight	ns.	I.
		L	Lord, Lucius, Luk		Ma
		I.	liber, Book ; libra	s.	M.
			<i>pounds</i>		
		Lam.	Lamentation		S.
		Lap.	Ladyship		S.

ator	Ld	Lord	crum, <i>sacred to the memory</i>
ian.	L D	Lady-day	N. Note
esou	Lev.	Leviticus	Nat. Nathaniel Nati-
Yid.	Lieut.	Lieutenant	vity
Chri	L. D	Legum Doctor	N. B. Nota Bene, <i>Mark well</i>
Say	Doctor of Laws		Nic. Nicodemus, Nicholas
or,	lond.	London	n. l. non liquet, <i>it appears not</i>
stit	p. Lordship		Nov. or 9ber, November
Jam	tr. Letter		N. S. New Style
ath.	uk.	Luke	Num. Number, Numbers
at.	I.	Marquis, Monday,	O. Oliver
ath.	M.	Morning, Marcus	Ob. Objection
at.	I.	Manipulus, <i>a handful</i>	Obt. Obedient
at.	A.	Master of Arts	Oct. or 8ber October
ath.	a.	Madam	O. S. Old Style
at.	aj.	Majesty	P. P. Publius, President
ath.	ar.	March	p. per. pro.
ath.	m.	Mark, Mar-	Pug. Pugil, <i>an handful</i>
ath.	madiuke,	Martyr	Par. Parish
ath.	art.	Martin, Mar-	Parl. Parliament
ath.	tyr	tyr	Pat. Patriarch, Patrick,
at.	Mat.	Matthew	Patience
ath.	ath.	Mathematics	Pen. Penelope
ath.	D.	Medicinae Doc-	Pent. Pentecost
ath.	tor,	Doctor of Phy-	Per Cent. per Centum,
ath.			<i>by the hundred.</i>
ath.	ch.	Michael, Michael-	Pet. Peter, Petrarch
ath.	mas	mas	Phil. Philippians, Philip
ath.	n.	Minister	Sa. Philem. Philemon
ath.	ns.	Monsieur	
ath.	Master		
ath.	s.	Mistress	
ath.		Manuscript	
ath.	S.	Manuscripts	
ath.	S.	Memoria	

Philom.	Philomathes, a Rev.	Revelation	v. vi
Lover of Learning;	Ri.	Richard	Ven.
or, Philomathematicus, a lover of the mathematics.	Ro.	Robert	Viz.
P. M. G. professor of Music at Gresham-College.	Rom.	Roman	say
P. portion, proportion	Rt.	Hon'ble. Right Honourable	Will.
Pr. Priest, Primitive	Rt. Wpful.	Right Worshipful	Wp.
Prof. Th. Gr. Professor Theologiae Greshamensis, Professor of Divinity at Gresham-College.	S.	or St. Saint	Wpf.
P. S. Postscript	S. A.	Secundem Artem according to art	W.
Psal. Psalm, Psalmist	Sa.	Samuel, Samson	Willia.
Q. Queen, Question	Sep.	or 7ber. September	Xn.
q. d. quantum dicat, as if he should say	Serj.	Serjeant	No
q. l. quantum libet, as much as you please	Servt.	Servant	are
q. s. quantum sufficit, a sufficient quantity	Sh.	Shire	yet a
R. Rex, King; Regina, Queen	S. N.	Secundum, Natural, according to Nature	the f
Reger. Register; Reg Dep. Register; Deputed	Sol.	Solution	Word.
Regmt. Regiment	Sp.	Spain, Spanish	A
Re. Prof. Regius Professor. King's Professor	Sr.	Sir	A Be
Rel. Religion, Relation	ss.	Semissis, half a pound	Able,
Ret. Return	S. S. T. P.	Sacro-sanctæ	Accid.
	Theologiae Professors,	Theologæ Professors,	Accou.
	Professor of Divinity	Professor of Divinity	Accou.
	Ste.	Stephen	Acho.
	Swd.	Sword	Acre,
	T.	Thomas	Advie.
	The.	Theophilus	Advie.
	Thef.	Thesis, Ionians	Ale,
	To.	Tobias	Ail,
	V.	Virgin	All,
			Awl,

v vide, <i>see Verse</i>	Xpher. Christopher
Ven. venerable	Xt. Christ
Viz. videlicet, <i>that is to say.</i>	y ^e , the
Will. or Wm. William	y ⁿ , then
Wp. Worship	yo ^r your
Wpful. Worshipful	y ^s , this
W. R. Wilhilmus Rex.	y ^u , thou <i>or</i> you
William the King	&c., et, and
Xn. Christian.	&c. et cetera, and the rest.

Now, for the better distinction of words that are nearly alike in Sound, or in Writing, and yet are widely different in Signification, take the following Tables.

TABLE I.

Words the same or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification.

A BEL, Cain's brother	Ale-hoof, an herb
A Bell, of metal	Aloof, at a distance
Able, powerful	Alloy, of metal
Accidence, a book	Allay, to give ease
Accidents, chances	A ley, a narrow paßage
Account, esteem	Ally, confederate
Accompt, reckoning	A lie, falsity
Achor, a valley	Allow'd, granted
Acre, of land	Aloud, with a noise
Advice, counsel	Altar, of sacrifice
Advise, to counsel	Alter, to change
Ale, malt-liquor	A Miss, a Mistress <i>or</i> ^{where}
Ail, to trouble	Amiss, wrong
All, every one	Ant, pismire
Awl, to bore holes	Aunt, uncle's wife
	A Peal, bells ringing

Appeal, to higher pow-	Barberry, a fruit
ers	Bare, naked
A Peer, a Lord	Bear, a beast
Appear, to be seen	Barrister, at law
Array, good order	Barretor, a disturber
Array, to clothe	Bass, the low part of
A Rose, to smell	Base, vile (music)
Arose, did rise	Baize, cloth
Errend, a message	Bayes, bay-trees
Arrant, notorious	Be, are
Arras, Hangings	Bee, with honey
Arrows, to Shoot	Beer, to drink
Harras, to trouble	Bier, to carry the head
A scent, a smell	Bel, an idol
Ascent, going up	Bell, to ring
Affent, agreement	Berry, a small fruit
Affistance, helps	Bury, to enter the dead
Assistants, helpers	Blew, did blow
Augur, a soothsayer	Blue, a colour
Auger, for Carpenters	Board, a plank
Ax, to cut wood	Bor'd, a hole
Acts of parliament	Boar, a beast
Babel, the tower	Boor, a country fellow
Babble, to prate	Bore, to bore, a hole
Bacon, hog's flesh	Bold, confident
Baken, bak'd in an oven	Bow'l'd, cast as a bowl
Beckon, to wink	Bolt, the door
Bail, a surety	Boult, the mill
Bale, of Cloth or silk	Bow, to bend
Bald without hair	Bough, a branch
Bawl'd, cry'd out aloud	Boy, a lad
Ball, a round substance	Buoy, to bear up
Bawl, to cry aloud	Bread, to eat
Barbary, a woman	Bred, brought up
Barbary, a country	Breeches, to wear

Breaches, broken places	Choler, rage
Bruit, a report	Collar, for the neck
Brute, a beast	Collar, beef and brawn
Borough, a corporation	Cieling, of a room
Burrow, for coneys	Sealing, setting a seal
By, near	Citter, an instrument
Buy, for money	Citron, fruit
Brews, he breweth	Clark, of the parish
Bruise, to break	Clerk, a clergyman
Brewis, fat	Clause, of a sentence
Caen, in Normandy	Claws, of a bird or beast
Cain, the murderer	Coat, a garment
Cane, shrub	Cote, a Cottage
Calais, in France	Comb, for the hair
Chalice, a cup	Come, remove, hither
Call, by name	Comet, a blazing star
Cawl, for a periwig	Commit, to do
Cannon, a gun	Common, public
Canon, a rule	Commune, to converse
Capital, chief	Condemn, to death
Capitol, a tower in Rome	Contemn, to despise
Career, full speed	Council, an assembly
Carrier, that carrieth	Counsel, advice
Cellar, of liquors	Cou'd, was able
Seller, that selleth	Cud, of cattle
Censer, for incense	Courant, a messenger
Censor, a reformer	Current, passable
Censure, Judgement	Currents, Corinth's fruit
Centuary, an herbs	Creek, of the sea,
Century, 100 years	Criek, in the neck
Centry, a guard	Cousin, a relation
Chare, job of work	Cozen, to cheat
Chair, to sit in (war	Cymbal, an instrument
Campaign, a summer's	Symbol, a mark
Champaign, in France	Cyprefs, a tree

Cyprus, an Island	Door, of a house
Cruse, a little vessel	Dragon, a beast
Cruise, to sail by the coast	Dragoon, a soldier
Cyngnet, a young swan	Draught, of drink
Signet, a seal	Drought, dryness
Deign, to vouchsafe	Ear, of the head
Dane, of Denmark	E'er, ever
Dam, to stop	Year, twelve months
Damn, to condemn	Early, betimes
Dear, of great value	Yearly, every year
Deer, in a park	Earth, of the ground
Deceased, dead	Hearth, of the chimney
Diseased, sick	Easter, a feast
Decent, becoming	Esther, a woman
Descent, going down	Eaten, devoured
Dissent, to disagree	Eton, a town's name
Deep, low in the earth	Eminent, famous
Dieppe, a town in France	Imminent, threatening
Defer, to put off	Enow, in number
Differ, to disagree	Enough, in quantity
Derbe, a city in Asia	Enter, go in
Derby, in England	Inter, to bury
Desert, merit	Intire, whole
Desart, wilderness	Envye, hatred,
Dew, from heaven	Envoy, a messenger
Due, a debt	Er, the son of Judah
Do, to make	Err, to mistake
Doe, a female deer	Exercise, labour
Dough, paste or leaven	Exorcise, to conjure
Done, acted	Extent, in being
Don, a Spanish Lord	Extant, distance
Dun, colour	Fain, desirous
Devices, inventions	Feign, to dissemble
Devizes, in Wiltshire	Faint, weary
Doer, that doeth	Feint, a false march

Fair, comely	Gesture, carriage
Fare a customary duty	Jester, a merry fellow
Feed, to eat	Gilt, with gold
Fee'd, rewarded	Guilt, of sin
Fellon, a whitelow	Glutinous, sticking
Felon, a criminal	Gluttonous, greedy
Figure, shape	Grain, of corn
Vigour, strength	Grane, an island
File, of metal	Grate, for coals
Foil, to overcome	Great, large
Fillip, with the finger	Grater, for the nutmeg
Philip, a man's name	Greater, larger
Fir, wood	Greave, a boot
Fur, of a skin	Grieve, to lament
Flour, for bread	Grays, a town
Flower, of the field	Graze, to eat grass
Fallow, ground untill'd	Groan, to sigh
Follow, to come after	Grown, increased
Forth, abroad	Grot, a cave
Fourth, in number	Groat, four-pence
Foul, nasty	Hail, to salute
Fowl, a bird	Hale, to draw along
Form, to sit on	Hare, in the fields
Form, a shape	Hair, of the head
Francis, a man	Harsh, cruel
Frances, a woman	Hash, to minch meat
Frays, quarrels	Hart, a beast
Froise, fry'd meat	Heart, the seat of life
Gall, bitter substance	Haven, a harbour
Gaul, a Frenchman	Heaven, happiness
Garden, of herbs	Herd, of cattle
Guardian, overseer	Heard, did hear
Genteel, graceful	Hard, difficult
Gentile, Heathen	Here, in this place
Gentle, quiet	Hear, to hearken

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Guardian, overseer	Heard, did hear
Genteel, graceful	Hard, difficult
Gentile, Heathen	Here, in this place
Gentle, quiet	Hear, to hearken

Hie, to make haste	Imply, to signify
High, lofty	In, within
Hoy, a ship	Inn, for travellers
Him, that man	Incite, to stir up
Hymn, a song	Insight, knowledge
Hire, wages	Ingenious, of quick parts
Higher, more high	Ingenuous, candid
His, of him	Iron, a metal
Hiss, to deride	Eyorne, a proper name
Hoar, frost	Ketch, a ship
Whore, a lewd woman	Catch, to lay hold of
Hole, hollowness	Kill, to murder
Whole, perfect	Kiln, for bricks
Hollo! to cry <i>Accell</i>	Kind, good natured
Hallow, to make holy	Coin, at the mint
Hollow, empty	Kiss, to salute
Holy, pious	Cis, Saul's father
Wholly, entirely	Knave, dishonest
Home, house	Nave, of a wheel
Whom, what man	Knight, by honour
Holm, Holly	Night, the evening
Hoop, for a tub	Lade, the water
Whoop, to cry out	Laid, plac'd
Hue, colour	Lain, did ly
Hew, to cut	Lane, a narrow passage
Hugh, a man's name	Latin, old Roman
I, myself	Latten, tin
Eye, to see with	Lattice, of a window
Idle, lazy	Lettice, a woman's name
Idol, an image	Lettuce, an herb
I'll, I will	Lease, a demise
Ile, a side of a church	Leash, three,
Isle, an island	Lees, dregs of wine
Oil, of olives	Leese, to lose
Imploy, work	Leper, one leprous

Leaper, that leapeth	Mean, of low value
Lessen, to make less	Mien, behaviour
Lesson, in reading	Meat, to eat
Lest, for fear	Mete, to measure
Least, smallest	Message, business
Lethargy, sleeping	Message, a house
Liturgy, common pray-	Mews, for hawks
Lier, in wait (er)	Muse, to mediate
Liar, teller of lies	Mighty, powerful
Limb, a member	Moiety, half
Limn, to paint	Mile, by measure
Line, length	Moil, to labour
Loyn, of veal	Mite, small money
Lo, behold	Might, strength
Low, humble	Moat, a ditch
Lose, to suffer loss	Mote, in the eye
Loose, to let go	More, in quantity
Lower, to let down	Mower, that mowes
Lowr, to frown	Moor, barren ground
Made, finished	Morter, made of lime
Maid, a young maid	Mortar, to pound in
Main, the chief thing	Naim, a place so called
Mane, of a horse	Name, a title
Male, the he	Naught, bad
Mail, armour	Nought, nothing
Manner, custom	Nay, not
Manor, a lordship	Neigh, as a horse
Market, for traffic	Nether, lower
Mark it, mind that	Neither, none of the two
Mash, the hole of a net	Nice, curious
Marsh, a watery ground	Noise, clamour
Martin, a man's name	Nigh, near
Marten, a bird	Nye, a man's name
Mead, a meadow	Not, denying
Mede, one of Media	Knot, to unite

Distinctions.

Oar, o'c a boat	Ptaice, a fish
O'er, over	Plough, the instrument
Ore, a metal	Plow, to make a furrow
Of, belonging to	Plum, the fruit
Off, at a distance	Plumb, leaden weight
Oh ! alas	Pole, a stick
Owe, to be indebted	Pole, to cut hair
Own, to acknowledge	Pore, of the skin
One, in number	Poor, beggarly
Order, rank	Posey, of flowers
Ordure, dung	Poefy, poetry
Our, of us	Pour, as water
Hour, sixty minutes	Power, might
Palate, of the mouth	Practife, to exercise
Pallet, a little bed	Practice, exercise
Pale, colour	Pray, to beseech
Pail, a vessel	Prey, a booty
Pall, a funeral cloth	Presence, being here
Paul, a man's name	Presents, gifts
Parasite, a flatterer	Prince, a king's son
Parricide, a murderer	Princess, the daughter
Parson, of a parish	Principal, chief
Person, somebody	Principle, the first rule
Peal, upon the bells	Profit, advantage
Peel, the outside	Prophet, a foretelle'r
Pear, fruit	Prophecy, foretelling
Pair, a couple	Prophefy, to foretel
Pare, to cut off	Quire, of paper
Peter, a man's name	Choir, of singers
Petre, salt	Rack, to torment
Pick, to choose	Wreck, of a ship
Pique, a quarrel	Rain, water
Pint, half a quart	Reign, rule as a king
Point, a stop	Rein, of a bridle
Place, of abode	Raise, to set up

Rays, sun-beams	Wrought, did work
Race, to run	Rough, not smooth
Rase, to demolish	Ruff, a sort of neckcloth
Red, a colour	Roof, of a house
Read, did read	Said, did say
Reddish, somewhat red	Sade, or Sate, to over-fill
Raddish, a root	Sail, of a ship
Reed, a shrub	Sale, selling
Read, in a book	Satiety, fulness
Relick, a remainder	Society, company
Relict, a widow	Saver, that saveth
Rere, the back parts	Savour, a sm'l
Rear, to erect	Savor, a taste
Rhyme, in verse	Saviour, Jesus Christ
Rhume, a freezing mist	Scene, of a play
Rice, corn	Seen, beheld
Rife, advancement	Seas, great waters
Rie, corn	Seize, to lay hold of
Rye, in Sussex	Ceafe, to leave off
Wry, crooked	Sent, order'd away
Ring, the bells	Scent, a smell
Wring, the hands	Shew, to make appear
Rite, a ceremony	Shoe, for a foot
Right, just and true	Ship, for sailing.
Wright, a workman	Sheep, a beast
Write, with a pen	Shoar, a prop
Rode, did ride	Shore, the sea-coast
Road, the highway	Shown, did shew
Row'd, did row	Shone, did shine
Roe, a kind of deer	Shread, to mince
Row, a rank	Shred, minced
Rome, a city	Sign, a token
Room, part of a houſe	Sine, in geometry
Rote, by heart	Site, ſituation
Wrote, did write	Cite, to summon

Sight, seeing
 Sink, to go down
 Cinque, five
 Slight, to despise
 Sleight, dexterity
 Sloe, a sour fruit
 Slow, tardy
 Slough, a puddle
 Seal, of a shoe
 Soul, of a man
 Sole, a fish
 Some, a part
 Sum, the whole
 Son, a man-child
 Sun, the heavenly light
 Soon, quickly
 Swoon, to faint
 Sore, an ulcer
 Soar, mount upwards
 Stare, to look earnestly
 Stair, a step
 Stear, a young bullock
 Steer, to guide a ship
 Stile, for passage
 Style, for writing
 Stood, did stand
 Stud, an embossment
 Straight, not crooked
 Strait, narrow
 Succour, help
 Sucker, a young twig
 Sue, to make suit
 Sew, with a needle
 Tail, the end
 Tale, a story

Tame, not wild
 Thame, a town
 Tare, weight allowed
 Tare, to rend in pieces
 Than, in comparison
 Then, at that time
 There, in that place
 Their, of them
 Through, thorough
 Throw, to cast
 Throne, a seat of state
 Thrown, cast
 Tie, to make fast
 Toy, a play thing
 Tide, flux of the sea
 Ty'd, made fast
 Tile, for covering
 Toil, to take pains
 Time, when
 Thyme, a sweet herb
 To, unto
 Toe, of the foot
 Tow, to draw long
 Too, likewise
 Two, a couple
 Told, as a tale
 Toll'd, as a bell
 Tongs, for the fire
 Tongues, languages
 Towr, to hang in sight
 Tower, of defence
 Tuscan, order
 Tuskin, a great tooth
 Vacation, a ceasing of
 law-terms

V
 Ve
 Ve
 Val
 Vai
 Van
 Vein
 Vall
 Valu
 Voll
 Vaff
 Vesse
 Vial,
 Viol,
 Vice,
 Vise,
 Voice
 Ure,
 Ewer
 Your
 Use, l
 Use, l
 Ewes,
 Wade
 Weigh
 Wail,
 Whale
 Wale,
 Wain,
 Wean,
 Wait,
 Weigh
 Ware,
 Wear,
 Were,

Vocation, a calling	Waſte, to ſpend
Veil, a covering	Waift, the middle
Veal, calf's flesh	Way, to walk in
Vale, a valley	Weigh, to poize
Vain, uſeless	Wey, forty buſheis
Vane, to ſhew the wind	Well, good
Vein, of the blood	Wheal, a pimple (ſex)
Valley, a dale	Wel'd of Kent and Suf-
Value, worth	Wield, to manage
Volley, of shot	Wen, a fwelling
Vaſſal, a flave	When, at what time
Veffe!, for uſe	Wet, watery
Vial, or phial, a glaſſe	Whet, sharpen
Viol, for muſic	What, which
Vice, ill habit	Wat, Walter
Vife, a ſcrew	While, in the mean time
Voice, a ſound	Wile, a trick
Ure, uſe	Whore, a lewd woman
Ewer, a baſon	Wooer, a ſuiter
Your, of you	Wight, an Iſland
Uſe, practice	White, colour
Uſe, to be wont	Wift, knew
Ewes, ſheep	Whiſt, silence
Wade, to go in water	Wo, miſery
Weigh'd, in the balance	Who, which
Wail, to mourn	Wood, of trees
Whale, a ſea fish	Wou'd, was willing
Wale, a mark of a whip	Yarn, woollen
Wain, to decrease	Earn, to get
Wean, a child	Yearn, to compassionatē
Wait, to look for	Ye, yourselves
Weight, heaviness	Yea, yes
Ware, merchandize	Yew, a tree
Wear, to put on clothes	Ewe, a ſheep
Were, was	You, yourſelf

TABLE II.

Words different in Signification, by the addition of e Final.

B AB, Barbara	Demure, modest
Babe, a child	Din, noise
Bad, naught	Dine, eat a dinner
Bade, commanded	Divers, many
Ban, curse	Diverse, different
Bane, ruin	Fat, well-looking
Bar, a hindrance	Fate, destiny
Bare, naked	Far, at a distance
Bath, a washing-place	Fare, entertainment
Bathe, to wash	Fin, of a fish
Bit, a small piece	Fine, brave
Bite, with the teeth	Fir, a tree
Breath, air	Fire, that burns
Breathe, to take air	Flam, a lie
Can, to be able	Flame, of fire
Cane, a staff	Gat, did get
Cap, for the head	Gate, a door
Cape, of a coat	Hast, thou hast
Chin, of the face	Haste, speed
Chine, the back-bone	Hat, for the head
Cloth, linen or woollen	Hate, to abhor
Clothe, to cover with clothes	Her, she
Cub, a whelp	Here, in this place
Cube, a die	Heroe, a woman's name
Cur, a dog	Hero, a brave man
Cure, to heal	Hop, with one foot
Dam, to stop water	Hope, to expect
Dame, a lady	Hug, to embrace
Demur to delay	Huge, vastly big
	Kin, relations

Kine, the cows	Rag, of cloth
Kit, Christopher	Rage, to be mad
Kite, a bird	Rat, a sort of vermin
Lad, a boy	Rate, a price
Lade, to take up water	Rid, to deliver
Loth, unwilling	Ride, on horseback
Lothe, to dislike	Rip, to cut up
Mad, distracted	Ripe, full grown
Made, done	Rob, to steal
Man, in stature	Robe, a long garment
Mane, of a horse	Rod, for the back
Mar, to spoil	Rode, did ride
Mare, a beast	Rot, to consume
Mat, Matthew	Rote, by memory
Mate, or companion	Scar, of a wound
Met, come together	Scare, to affright
Mete, a measure	Scrap, a bit
Mop, to wash with	Scrape, with a knife
Mope, turn fool	Sever, to put asunder
Nod, with the head	Severe, cruel
Node, a knot	Sham, a falsehood
Not, no	Shame, disgrace
Note, observe	Shin, bone of the leg
On, upon	Shine, to look bright
One, unity	Sin, against God
Pat, seasonable	Sine, in geometry
Pate, the head	Sing, to be merry
Pin, to prick with	Singe, to burn
Pine, to languish	Sir, master
Plat, of ground	Sire, father
Plate, a metal	Sith, since
Plum, a fruit	Sithe, to mow
Plume, a feather	Sooth, truth
Quit, to leave	Soothe, to flatter
Quite, altogether	Sop, of bread

Soap, to wash with	Tube, a pipe
Spit, to throw out spittle	Tun, in weight
Spite, malice	Tune, in music
Star, in the sky	Twin, one of two
Stare, to gaze	Twine, to close about
Strip, to uncover	Van, the front
Stripe, a blow	Vane, a weather cock
Them, those	Us, we
Theme, a subject	Use, common practice
Thin, of substance	War, hostility
Thine, of thee	Ware, merchandise
Trip, to go humbly	Wast, hast been
Tripe, the inwards of an ox	Waste, to consume
Tub, of water	Win, to get
	Wine, to drink

Copies and Verses for Writing Scholars.

ALPHABET I.

Directions for Writing in single Copies.

A LL letters even at head and foot must stand.
 Bear light your pen and keep a steady hand.
 Carefully mind to mend in every line.
 Down strokes are black, but upward strokes are fine.
 Enlarge your writing, if it be too small.
 Full in proportion make your letters all.

Game not in School time, when you ought to write.
 Hold in your elbow ; sit fair to the light.
 Join all your letters by a fine hair stroke.
 Keep free from blots your piece, and writing book.
 Learn the command of hand by frequent use.
 Much practice doth to penmanship conduce.
 Never deny the lower boys assistance.
 Observe from word to word an equal distance.
 Provide yourself with all things necessary.
 Quarrel not in the school, though others dare ye.

Rule
Set
The
Use
View
Wipe
Your
Zealot

A

B

Tha

C

Swe

D

Un

E

Rea

F

But

G

No

I

The

J

Son

A

W

T

A

Rule your lines straight, and make them very fine.
Set stems of letters fair above the line.

The tops above the stems, the tails below.
Use pounce to paper, if the ink go thro'.
View well your piece ; compare how much you've mended.
Wipe clean your pen, when all your task is ended.
Your spelling mind ; write each word true and well.
Zealously strive your fellows to excel.

ALPHABET II.

Of Two line Pieces.

AS you expect that men should deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each man his due.
Better it is to gain great reputation,
Than heap up wealth with trouble and vexation.
Constraint in all things makes the pleasure lesf ;
Sweet is the love that comes with willingnesf.
Despair of nothing that you would attain ;
Unwearied diligence your point will gain.
Experience best is gain'd without much cost ;
Read men and books, then practice what thou know'ft.
Fortune may sometimes prove true virtue's foe,
But cannot work her utter overthrow.
Greatnes in virtue's only understood :
None's truly great, that is not truly good.
Honour's a god, that none but fools adore ;
The wife have nobler happiness in store.
If all mankind would live in mutual love,
This world would much resemble that above.
Kingdoms, like private persons, have their fate,
Sometimes in high, sometimes in low estate.
Let each man follow close his proper trade,
And all affairs will soon be better made.
Men's fancies vary strangely, like their faces ;
What one commends, another man disgraces.
Number itself is at a losf to guesf,
Th' endurance of our future happiness.
O ! that the sons of men would once be wise,
And learn eternal happiness to prize !

Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee health of body and of mind.

Quarrelsome brawling, gaming, fuddling shun ;
Thrice happy they, that ne'er such courses run.

Remember, time will come, when we must give
Account to God, how we on earth do live.

Some men get riches, yet are always poor :
Some get no riches yet have all things stow.

They that are proud, and other men disdain,
Do often meet with hate and scorn again.

Virtue is prais'd but little practis'd by us ;
So loose the age, that few are truly pious.

What's human life ? a day, a race, a span,
A point, a bubble, froth : So vain is man.

Xenophilus did well in health abide
One hundred and seven years, then he died.

Young men take pains, be brisk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful pains will pleasure yield in age.

Zeleucus made his laws so strict, that those
Who acted whoredom, both their eyes should lose.

ALPHABET III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man that doth on riches set his m'nd,
Strives to take hold on shadows and the wind :
With food and raiment then contented be ;
Ask not for riches, nor for poverty.

Balaam defires this mortal life to leave,
With comforts such as righteous men receive ;
A noble wish ! but something's understood,
To die like those, our life must first be good.

Crazy, weak mortal, tell me why doft fear,
To leave this lower earthly hemisphere ?
Where all delights and joys away do pass,
Like empty effigies viewed in a glass.

During the time of life allotted me,
Grant me, good God ! my health and liberty ;
I beg no more ; if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
I'll thankfully the overplus receive.

Exonerate your mind of worldly cares ;
Spend each Lord's day in spiritual affairs ;
Such wretched souls as squander that away,
Repent it sorely at their dying day.

Fear not their might, who only bodies kill,
But on the soul cannot effect their will :
Fear that great God, can soul and body take,
And cast them both into th' infernal lake.

Gay dainty flowers go swiftly to decay ;
Poor wretched life's short portion flies away,
We eat, we drink, we sleep ; but lo, anon,
Old age steals on us, never thought upon.

He that defers to learn from day to day,
Doth on a river's bank expecting stay,
Till that whole stream, which stops him, shall be gone,
Which runs, and still for ever will run on.

If you desire to worship God aright,
First in the morning pray, and last at night :
Crave for his blessing on your labours all,
And in distress for his assistance call.

Knowledge of things mysterious and divine,
Illustriously in learned men doth shine ;
But many truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future state shall be reveal'd.

Lord of this lower world, frail man was made,
The creatures all to him their homage paid ;
But when for sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither master of himself nor them.

Make much of precious time, while in your pow'r,
Be careful well to husband ev'ry hour :
For time will come when you shall sore lament
Th' unhappy minutes that you have misspent.

No tongue can speak, no pen can well express,
The punishments prepar'd for wickedness ;
The quickest thoughts, by no means can conceive
What they shall suffer who ungodly live.

Observe the wicked and malicious man,
Projecting all the mischief that he can :
When common policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture foul and all than fail.

Prithee, Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be,
In others busines, which concerns not thee ?
For while thereon thou dost extend thy cares,
Thou dost at home neglect thy own affairs.

Questions may be propounded by a fool,
That no wise man can answer for his foul.
But he that would converse with men of sense,
Must lay aside such base impertinence.

Return the kindnesses that you receive,
As far as your ability gives leave;
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile temper of ingratitude.

See, how the lilies flourish white and fair !
See, how the ravens fed from heaven are !
Then ne'er distrust thy God for cloth and bread,
Whilst lilies flourish, and the ravens feed.

The ant against cold winter wisely hoards
Provision which the summer's wealth affords,
Reading a silent lesson to mankind ;
That they in diligence be not behind.

Vain misers strive to heap up riches store,
And in the midst of plenty still are poor.
What senseless madness does their souls bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in hopes of dying rich !

What signifies it that you learning gain,
And unto Greek and Latin both attain ;
If still you want true virtue of the mind,
The only ornament of all mankind ?

Xerxes survey'd his mighty host with tears,
To think they'd die within an hundred years ;
But by his own ill management we see,
They're all destroy'd, and dead in less than three.

You'll mend your life to-morrow, still you cry,
In what far country does this Morrow lie ?
It stays so long, 'tis fetch'd so far, I fear,
'Twill both be very old, and very dear.

Zaccheus, short of stature, fain would see
His Saviour pass, and climbs into a tree :
If we, by faith, would see this glorious King,
Our thoughts must mount on contemplation's, wing.

Of Easter.

THE holy feast of Easter was enjoin'd,
To bring Christ's resurrection to our mind :
Rise then from sin, as he did from the grave,
That by his merits he your souls may save.

On Whitsunday.

WHITE robes were worn in ancient times (they say)
And gave denomination to this day ;
But inward purity's required most,
To make fit temples for the Holy Ghost.

Of Christmas.

AT the nativity of Christ our Lord,
The angels did rejoice with one accord,
Let Christians imitate them here on earth,
And keep this feast with joy and civil mirth.

Of the Passion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched sons of mortal men,
Your Saviour sweating blood with every pain,
Behold him seiz'd, maliciously abus'd
And of high crimes most flanderously accus'd.
Let these reflections move you to repent,
Because for you these things he underwent.

Of the Ascension.

THE Lord of life, from death himself did raise,
And frequently appear'd for forty days ;
Then from this earthly ball he did remove,
To highest regions of the world above :
There he provides for those who serve him best,
Best blessed mansions of eternal rest.

Of St. Peter.

PAINT Peter, in a fit of panic fear,
Disowns with oaths his Lord and Master dear !
All human resolutions are but frail,
Where grace omnipotent doth not prevail ;
But whosoever falls thus unawares,
Just make amends, like him, with floods of tears.

Of Jonah.

HIS prophet once was sent an embassy,
To preach repentance to great Nineveh ;

But, being disobedient, made his tomb
In the dark cavern of a fish's womb ;
Till sore repenting at this reprimand,
The monstrous whale disgorg'd him safe on land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS Judas was but Satan's tool,
In horrid treason to involve his soul ;
The tempting filver did him little good,
Which he receiv'd in sale for harmless blood :
For rage, self murder, black despair and grief,
Sunk him to hell, from whence there's no relief.

On Cain and Abel.

OMURD'RING Cain, accursed from the earth,
What wicked demon gave thy malice birth !
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
In desperation, discontent and fear ?
Whilst righteous Abel, free from sordid vice,
Takes up his crown in endless paradise.

On Jerusalem.

VIEW but her ancient, and her present state,
No city e'er went thro' such various fate ;
Once for magnificeace and wealth renown'd,
And oft beset with judgement all around.
Gentiles at first, then Jews posses'd her place,
Christians came next, and last the Turkish race.

The Ten Commandments.

- I. **A**DORE no other Gods, but only me.
- II. Worship not God by any thing you see.
- III. Revere Jehovah's name. Swear not in vain.
- IV. Let Sabbath be a rest for beasts and men.
- V. Honour thy parents, to prolong thy days.
- VI. Thou shalt not kill, nor murd'ring quarrels raise.
- VII. Adultery shun ; in chastity delight.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal, nor take another's right.
- IX. In bearing witness never tell a lie.
- X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy name, O gracious God,
for the protection I have received from thy

is night past, and for thy continual care and preservation of me hitherto. Be pleased to continue me still under thy watchful providence, that no evil may befall me this day. And grant me grace to avoid all temptations to sin, that I may do nothing that is contrary to thy most holy commandments: but that as I grow in years, so I may grow in good learning and grace, to the glory of thy heavenly Majesty, and the salvation of my immortal soul, through Jesus Christ our Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

DLord God Almighty, who, by thy provident care, hast safely brought me to the conclusion of this day, I offer thee the tribute of my humblest thanks and praise for that and thy other mercies from time to time conferred upon me. Be pleased, O gracious Father, to protect me this night from all harm; pardon the sins I have committed against thee this day, whether in thought, word, or deed! and blot out all the transgressions of my sinful life, through the blood of the holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly, in this world. Bless my parents, my friends, my relations, and those that have the care of my education, that by their prudent means, I may daily increase in learning, and good manners, as I advance in years, to the glory of thy divine Majesty, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Grace before Meat.

WE beseech thee, holy Father, to sanctify those thy creatures to the nourishment of our bodies; and to feed our souls with thy heavenly grace, unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy name, O merciful Father, for this present refreshment of our bodies, for our daily bread, and for all thy mercies conferred upon us, from time to time, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. LAUS DEO.

AN

APPENDIX.

The PREFACE.

SEVERAL schoolmasters, that teach by this excellent book composed by the late reverend Mr. Thomas Dyche, being of opinion, that it would be still more complete and useful if the number of lessons were enlarged; especially those in words of one syllable; to gratify these gentlemen, I have caused the following to be composed, which are now put apart by themselves that the book may still be used as formerly, by such as like that best; And that this addition may be as beneficial pleasing, and delightful as possible, to the younger children the lessons that are in words of one syllable only, are expressed both in prose and verse; and, to make it still more engaging the measure of the verse diversified, so that they may not only be used by the lesser boys, to read as lessons, but are also very proper for such as are able to write, to be transcribed as tasks for holidays, &c. For as they consist of small easy words both to spell and write, they will be less liable to make mistakes for which reason it is hoped, the novelty and variety will make them be approved by the Masters, and pleasing to the Scholars insomuch as they are composed in the most plain and easy style and so more accommodated to the tender capacities of those for whose immediate use they are designed, than if they were adorned with the rhetorical ornaments of the politer poetry which the compass of words, such compositions are restrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other lessons may be found a collection of some in a superior taste; so that upon the whole it is expected they will be acceptable to all sorts.

The EDITOR

Additional LESSONS.

Consisting of Words of One Syllable, both in Prose and Verse.

I.

If you have done a fau't, and are beat for it, take care to
do so no more: for it is a bad sign when a boy is whipt
twice for the same crime.

The same in Verse.

If you a fault have done, for which you're chid,
Take care to mend and do what you are bid;
For it looks ill, if twice for the same crime
You're whipp'd or beat in a small space of time,

II.

God is that to the so'l, which the sun is to the world, both
ight and heat.

As the sun's beams the world doth warm and light:
So God men's souls keep safe, by his great might.

We all know the state we are now in, but who knows what
shall be some time hence?

The state we now are in we know, but who
Can tell what want or wealth may drive him to?

III.

Let him that thinks he now stands safe, take care lest he fall
and so get hyrt.

Be not too sure, though safe you now do stand,
Take care and watch, lest harm be near at hand.

I will love all men for the sake of God who made them, and
of Christ who died to save them.

My love to all men shall be spread and known,
'Cause God hath made, and Christ did for them groan.

IV.

He that hath God for his friend, shall have all things that he
can want, both in this world and in the world to come.

He whose good deeds have here made God his friend,
Shall feel no want when time is at an end.

They that will swear will lie; and too oft they that will
lie will steal; and they that will do all these bad things

APPENDIX.

what is it they will not do? So that you must take care not to swear, lest that bring you to tell lies; nor to lie, lest that bring you to take those things that are not your own, for which you may die with shame in this world, and live in pain in the next.

They whose loose lips will swear you soon will see,
As glib in lies, and hands in theft will be,
Guard well your lips, and do not swear nor lie,
Lest thus made bad you steal, and for it die
With shame, when it will be too late to cry.

V.

As there is a time to laugh, sport and be glad in, and to use the good things we now have; so there is a time to mourn, grieve, and cry in, for our past faults, and the crimes we now do.

As we in joy and sport some time may spend,
To use those good things God to us doth lend;
So for past faults we must be sad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true heart turn.

VI.

This world is like the sea, our life is the ship in which we pass through to the grave. Now since the things of the world are not born with us, nor die with us, and we must go out of it, and leave them, why should we be so fond of them?

This world is like the sea in which we're toss'd
By winds and storms, till life itself is lost.
What's in't, we use, while here we stay, till death
Calls for us home, and takes from us our breath.
Then why should we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them so much and to part with them fear?

VII.

The wretch that makes wealth his whole aim, strives day and night to get it, and sells his ease, his health and his soul to make it more; and racks his brains, and starves his flesh to get what he dares not use: And thus he goes on, till old age brings him to his grave, where the worms scarce find flesh to make a meal of.

Old Gripe doth think that bliss is made of gold,
For this his ease, for this his health is sold.

By day and night, the wretch heaps up in store,
 Bags still on bags and still wants more and more;
 Till old and weak, and quite worn out, he falls
 A prize scarce fit for worms, when death him calls.

The Master's Advice to his Scholars.

IF well thou art, rise soon each day :
 First praise thy God, then to him pray ;
 Then wash thy hands and face both fair,
 And brush thy clothes, and comb thy hair ;
 Then come to school thus clean and neat,
 And as you come, if you should meet
 Some boys at play, don't waste your time
 As they do, for it is a crime ;
 But leave them, and come straight to school ;
 When there sit still, be not a fool
 To talk and play, but mind your task ;
 Which if too hard, for help oft ask ;
 So shall you with much ease soon spell ;
 Next read, then write both swift and well ;
 And thus by steps mount up in skill
 In words, and the use of the quill ;
 But if you do not act your part,
 'Twill be too much for skill or art
 To make you learn, and full as vain,
 As if you sought for plums in rain.
 Then, pray, be wise, and spend each day
 To learn your book, and not in play.

The Crow and the Jug in prose.

ACROW that was dry, sought where to quench his thirst, and at last found a Jug with some drink in it; but the neck was so long and strait that she could not get her head in; then she thinks with herself what to do; and at last, says she, if I do but fill the Jug with stones, the drink will then rise up to the brim; so to work she goes, and puts in stones, till the drink rose up to the top, and then she drank her fill, and so quench'd her thirst.

The MORAL.

*Wit oft does that with ease, which bare strength can't bring
 to pass at all.*

The same in Verse.

A Crow that was dry took much pains for some drink,
And at last found some in a Jug ;
But the neck was so strait, she was stopt at the brink,
And so could none of it lug.
Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your drink I may sip,
I'll fill you with stones to the brim ;
And so quench my thirst as it flows o'er the lip,
And makes all the earth round it swim.

The MORAL.

*Thus by due thought—that which bare strength can't do,
With ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.*

The Boy and Goose that laid Golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid eggs of gold day by day, which so puff'd him up with pride, that thinks he, I will not wait so long for the wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the gold eggs that are in her ; but I would grow rich at once, and so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up ; but, to his great loss, found he took the wrong way to come at the gold he aim'd at ; for, when the Goose was dead, he found only some seeds from which more eggs might have been bred ; which, for want of life and warmth in the Goose, died with her.

The MORAL.

They who are in too much haste to be rich, oft lose the good state they are now in, and with it their peace of mind, health and life.

The same in Verse.

A goose for some time laid a boy eggs of gold,
Which made the fool think, if he kill'd her,
At once he should have more than all he had sold,
And so be made rich with what fill'd her.
So puff'd with these thoughts, straight his goose he doth kill,
And with speed he rips up her womb,
But soon found to his cost, with her blood he did spill
All the eggs that from her should come.

The MORAL.

*Thus they who wrong ways take to come at wealth,
Oft lose their aim, their peace, their time, and health.*

The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.

A Frog puff'd up with pride, strove to swell herself, till she was as big as a fat Ox that fed in the same field with her; but her son, who saw her at work, prayed her to leave off and try no more: for what she aim'd at was not to be done, though she should swell herself till she burst: but the old one would not cease; but strains and swells till she burst, and so was kill'd.

The MORAL:

It is best to keep the mean both in our acts and aims, and not to spend our time in those things that are too hard and too high for us; for those, who will not walk in the known road, oft lose themselves in the search of new paths.

The same in Verse.

As a Frog saw an Ox eat grass in the mead,
Says I'm sure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So she struts and she strains, and she swells her lank sides,
And with the fond whim, herself she much prides.
But her son who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain;
And says, my dear mam, if you try till you burst,
You'll just be as near as you were at the first;
But she would not hear, but with might still went on,
Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

The MORAL.

*Out of thy sphere, strive not thyself to lift:
But rest well pleas'd with that which is God's gift.*

The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, ate him with haste, and so had a bone stuck in his throat, which he could by no means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long neck down his throat, and with her bill pull up the bone that stuck by the way, for which he said he would give her a great gift: The Crane did the work, and ask'd

for her hire : To whom the Wolf said, Be-gone, and think yourself well off, that I did not bite off your head.

The MORAL.

There are some men so bad, that they think they do well, if they do not all the hurt they can.

The same in Verse.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with speed he did kill,
That his flesh he might eat, and his blood he might swill ;
But as he made haste, a bone stuck in his way,
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's help did pray ;
And told her, she should have great gifts for her pains :
To work straight she goes, and with tugs and with strains,
In her bill she brings up the bone from his throat ;
Then ask'd for her pay ; says the Wolf, not a groat !
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile head ;
Be gone from my sight, or I'll soon strike you dead.

The MORAL.

*Some men there are so vile they think all's well,
If they don't death for life to all men sell.*

The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole, in Prose.

THE Ass found fault that he had no horns, and the
Ape that she had no tail ; hold your peace, says the
Mole, and say no more, for you are both bless'd with eyes
which I am not.

The MORAL.

*Most men think their own state the worst : but if they would
but look on the case of those near them, they would find good
cause to praise God for what they have.*

The same in Verse.

Says an Ass to an Ape, I want horns on my head,
And I want a tail, says the Ape ! (he)
Hold your peace, says the Mole, since you've eyes in your
To see how all harms you may 'scape.

The MORAL.

*We're apt to think the gifts we have but small,
Which makes us still for more and more to call :
But if we look on those that near us stand,
We then should think that we have the right hand.*

The Mouse, the Frog and the Kite, in prose.

A Mouse wag'd war with a Frog ; they fought for the range of the whole fen. But though the Frog had more strength, and could leap from the Mouse ; yet the Mouse, by craft, was too much for the Frog, for he lay hid and so seiz'd the Frog when she did not think of it. This made the Frog cry out she was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouse to a fair fight ; which the Mouse did yield to ; so both took rush spears to tilt with, and while they were in close and fierce fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, tore and ate them.

The MORAL.

Some men are so proud, that if they can't make all bow to them, they can't be at ease, till they bring shame and woe to themselves.

The same in Verse.

As a Mouse and a Frog was each proud of his might,
And so for the range of the fen did oft fight,
The Mouse us'd her wit, and seiz'd the poor Frog
When she thought no one near, and bask'd on a log ;
At this she cries out, dares the Mouse to the field,
And there, by fair fight try which of them must yield,
They arm and with wrath each strove hard for the day,
Which a Kite, that was out to seek for his prey,
Soon saw, and flies down, and straight seiz'd the stout foes,
And in her clos'd claws she up with them goes
And so put an end to their words and their blows. } }

The MORAL.

*Thus some are so much bent their pride to please,
That they a prey are made with speed and ease.*

The Old Man that call'd for Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the wood to fetch home sticks to make a fire to dress his food and warm himself, tired with his load, threw it off his back, and call'd out to death to come and ease him : the grim King came, armed with his dart and scythe, and ask'd him what he call'd him for ? at which the old

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man says, in a fright, I want you to help me up with my load, that I may make haste home while it is day, lest in the dark I should miss the path, and so lose my way, and be forc'd to lie in the cold all night.

The MORAL.

We are all apt to wish for death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see or think him near us.

The same in Verso.

1. A poor old man went to a wood
To get a bunch of boughs,
To make a fire to dress his food,
Which done, he sighs and vows.
2. So full of pain his life was now,
That Death would give him ease;
At which he came and ask'd him how
It was he could him please?
3. The old man, in a fright, says straight,
Lift up my load, that I
May get home ere it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The MORAL.

*Thus most men call for help, from death, but hate
To part with life, though they're in a bad state.*

The Child, the Nurse, and the Wolf, in prose.

A cross Child made his nurse so mad, that, to fright him, she bawl'd out, and said, that she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his noise. At the same time a Wolf that was on the hunt, came by and heard her; so staid at the door in hopes of a meal; but in some time the child was still, and went to sleep, and the Nurse set herself to work, to put her house, and her things to rights. And the Wolf watch'd so long, that his maw called out loud for food; so that he could

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not stay, but with grief he left the house, and said, he had been made to hope for food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not apt to trust those who talk much, for they oft say those things they can't or will not do.

The same in Verse.

As a wolf went his rounds to seek for his prey,
He pass'd by a door, where he heard a nurse say
To a child that was crost, I'll call the wolf in,
Who'll soon stop your noise, and strip off your skin;
The child went to sleep, and to work went the nurse,
And left the starv'd Wolf at his hard face to curse,
For the loss of his time, and his prey, which was worse.

The MORAL

*Trust not to those who love to talk and say,
Much more than they can do, by night or day.*

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO no-thing that may just-ly give of-fence to a-ny bo-dy, by the ne-glect of a-ny du-tý; such as the seek-ing your eas-e in God's house by a la-zy lol-ling, or gaz-ing a-bout you, or a fre-quent change of pos-ture: but let your ges-ture there be mo-dest, grave, and de-cent; in your dis-course use nei-ther the name of God nor the de-vil, vain-ly, nor often: in your com-mon life, let vir-tue and rea-son go-vern all your thoughts, words, a-nd deeds.

The truly good and great.

They're on-ly great, whom no base mo-tive rules,
Who owe no glo-ry to the breath of fools;
Friends to true me-rit, to their coun-tr-y dear;
To o-thers kind, but to them-selves se vere;
Qui-et in sus Pring, with their lot con-tent:
And care ful to im-prove the ta-lents lent:
Good with-out pride; tho' hum-ble, yet not mean:
In dan-ger fear less, and in death se-rene.

A Child is a man in a small let-ter, yet the best co-py of A-dam be-fore he tast-ed the ap-ple: He is na-ture's pic-ture fresh drawn, which time, and much hand-ling de-fa-ces. His soul is like white pa-per with-out blots, which the cus-toms of the world of-ten ren-der a blur-red note-book. He is truly hap-py, be-cause he knows no e-vil. Na-ture and his pa-rents both dan-dle him, and 'tice him on with a bait of su-gar to a draught of worm-wood. He is the good man's copy, and the old man's fate; the one fol-lows his pure-ness, and the o-ther falls in-to his weak-ness.

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.

PSALM CL.

PRAISE the Lord en thron'd on high,
Praise him in his fanc-ti-ty :
Praise him for his migh-ty deeds,
Praise him who in pow-er ex-ceeds ;
Praise him with trum-pets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and psal-te-ries :
Praise with tim-brels, or-gans, flutes,
Praise with vi-o-lins and lutes,
Praise with sil-ver cym-bals sing,
Praise on those which loud-ly ring ;
An-gels, all of hu-man birth,
Praise the Lord of hea-ven and earth.

EVER since the world has been form'd in-to so-ci-e-ties, na-ti-ons and king-doms, the same things have al-ways been car-ri-ed on, some mar-ry-ing, some bring-ing up chil-dren with great love, care and ten-der-ness; others ne-gli-gent of what be-came of them; some sick,

some dy-ing, some fight-ing, some feast-ing, some
mer-chan-diz-ing, o-thers till-ing the ground,
some flat-ter-ing, some boast-ing, some his-pect-
ing, some un-der-min-ing, some wish-ing for
death, some fret-ting and mur-mur-ing at their
pre-sent e-state, some hoard-ing up mo-neys,
some seek-ing for the per-fect-ment of the ma-gi-
stra-cies, and some ea-ger-ly pur-su-ing af-ter
king-doms; some over-joy'd, o-thers des-pair-ing,
some burn-ing with the strong and ea-ger
pur-suit of lust, others of co-ve-tous-ness, &c.

Of the Seven Wonders of the World.

THE most au-then-tic ac-counts, and not-ed
hi-sto-ri-ans a-mong the an-ci-ents, speak
with the great-est ap-plause, of the se-ven
things, or pla-ces fol-low-ing, as be-ing by
them ef-teem-ed the most fa-mous, ei-ther for
the vast-ness of their fab-ric, or the cu-ri-o-si-ty
of their work-man-ship. First, the Py-ra-mids
of E-gypt, sup-posed to be built by the chil-
dren of Is-ra-el while in bon-dage, for se-pul-
chres, for the kings of E-gypt. Se-cond-ly, the
tow-er of Pha-ros, built by Pto-le-my king of
E-gypt. Third-ly, The walls round the ci-ty of
Ba-by-lon, built, as some sup-pose, by Se-mi-ra-
mis, or, as o-thers say, by Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar,
with large bricks ce-ment-ed with bi-tu-men,
eigh-ty-se-ven feet thick, three hun-dred and
fif-ty feet high, and four hun-dred and eighty
fur-longs, or sixt-y miles, in cir-cum-ference,
Fourth-ly, The temple of Di-a-na at Ephe-sus,
which was beau-ti-fi-ed with one hun-dred and
twen-ty-se-ven pil-lars of the most cu-ri-ous Pa-

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ri-an marble. Fifthly, The tomb of Mau-solus, king of Ca-ri-a, built for him by his queen Ar-te-mi-sia. Sixthly, The Co-lof-fus at Rhodes, which was the image of A pol-lo, cast in brass, so large, that the legs stood on the shore, on e-ach side the ri-ver that went up to the ci-ty, and so high, that ships pass'd with full sails be-wixt its legs; it was the work-man-ship of one Cha-res the dis-ci-ple of Ly-sip-pus, who spent twelve years in making it. After it had stood one thou-sand three hun-dred and six-ty years, it was thrown down by an earthquake; it was e-ve-ry way so large that few peo-ple could fa-thom its thumb. When the Sa-ra-cens took the i-sland, the sta-tue was found ly-ing a-long the ground, which they sold to a Jew, who broke it to pie-ces, and load-ed nine hun-dred ca-mels with the brass. Se-venth-ly, Ac-cord-ing to some the pa-lace of Cy-rus, which was said to be ge-ment-ed with gold: but o-thers say that the am-phi-the-a-tre of Ves-pa-si-an at Rome far ex-cel-led it.

PA-RENTS, mas-ters, and mis-tres-ses, are too of-ten par-ti-al, in be-stow-ing their fa-vours up-on those who least deserve them; and this fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty fre-quent-ly pro-duc-es ve-ry ill ef-fects, by giv-ing the su-pe-ri-o-ri-ty to those whose in-ca-pa-ci-ty, or worth-less-ness, ren-ders them whol-ly un-fit and un-de-serv-ing of it; yet such is the stu-pi-di-ty of some, and the in-sen-si-bi-li-ty of others, that they are blind to the in-de-fa-ti-ga-ble pains, and un-wea-ri-ed di-li-gence of their most du-te-ous

chil-dren and ob-se-qui-ous ser-vants ; they are deaf to all con-si-de-ra-ti-on ; and tho' unques-
ti-on-a-ble proofs of con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly, and ex-
tra-or-di-na-ri-ly per-form-ing their se-ve-ral char-
ac-ter-es are con-ti-nu-al-ly gi-ven, no in-flu-ence is up-
on their minds, nor re-gard had to their me-rits,
while the fa-vou-rite is ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly in-du'g-
ed by a par-ti-ci-pa-ti-on, and con-ti-nu-a-ti-on, of
all marks of kind-ness, ten-der-ness, and re-spect,
which he ve-ry com-mon-ly re-pays with as great a
de-gree of ir-re-gu-la-ri-ty and dis-o-be-di-ence, as
was un-re-a-son-a-bly be-stow'd up-on him ; and
though this is no vin-di-ca-ti-on of his un-na-tu-
ral com-me-mo-ra-ti-on of the ma-ny ex-tra-or-di-
na-ry kind-nes-ses un-de-ser-ved-ly heap-ed up-on
him, yet it is a very just re-tri-bu-ti-on, for the
o-to-ri-ous par-ti-a-li-ty of the be-stow-er, whom
even ma-ny acts of su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on could not
ould in-to a re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on to the me-ri-to-
ous-ness of a-no-ther's just de-ferts. Let this
con-si-de-ra-ti-on be such a hu-mi-li-a-ti-on, as to
pro-duce a dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of so un-war-rant-
able a be-ha-vi-our.

IUN-GER makes a man un-ea-sy, pee-vish,
and pas-si-on-ate, to the last de-gree of
un-re-a-son-a-ble-ness ; and so quar-rel-some, that
he is ready to fight with a fea-ther, and be an-
gry at the sun-shine ; he is dis-turb-ed at a fly's
offer-ing to kiss his hand, for fear he should
b him of his vic-tu-als. Till this is fa-tis-fi-
ed, there is an en-tire ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion,
and dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on of all plea-sant-ry and
good humour : No ra-ti-o-ci-na-ti-on can ap-

pease him, though couch'd in the strong-est terms and clear-est de-mon-stra-tions. At church the ser-mon is too long, and the pray-ers and thank-giv-ings have no o-ther ef-fect upon his crav-ing maw, than to make him ir-re-li-gious ; its force is so great, re-frac-to-ry and ob-sti-nate that it hear-kens to no ar-gu-ments of ho-nour or ob-liga-tion, nor ad-mits of a-ny ca-pi-tu-la-tions of health, in-te-rest or au-tho-ri-ty, and on-ly feed its own fan-cy of fa-tis-fac-ti-on and se-cu-ri-ty from a full bel-ly, which makes a re-con-ci-li-a-tion with much ease and plea-sure. The u-ni-ver-sa-li-ty of hun-ger is so well known, that all crea-tures make a re ca-pi-tu-la-tion of their mi-se-ri-ty when un-der its ty-ran-ny ; which is so great that the de-vil took that oppor-tu-ni-ty to tempt Christ him-self, by re-quest-ing him to make a trans-figu-ra-tion of the stones in-to bread, think-ing it too great for his pow-er to ef-fect.

F I N I S.

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